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ABSTRACT

Prepared as an outline of the long range South Carolina library development program required by the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), this document describes: (1) the library public, with emphasis on disadvantaged, blind, physically handicapped, elderly, and institutionalized persons as well as persons with limited English speaking ability; (2) library education, library networks, and libraries in South Carolina, including its state, public, institutional, academic, and special libraries, school library media centers, and TEC (technical college) learning resource centers; (3) the criteria, priorities, and procedures to be used for measuring the adequacy of library services, library buildings, and interlibrary cooperation; and (4) program goals and objectives, which include strengthening of the state library, improving public library services, extending library services to the institutionalized and physically handicapped, and enhancing library cooperation. Appendices comprise the text of the South Carolina Code, 1976, Title 60; compilations of public, institutional, and academic library statistics, including a comparison of academic library statistics with ALA standards; data showing the number of public assistance applicants and food stamp participants by county; a compilation of recent statistical trends from the South Carolina Statistical Abstract; a sample library state aid agreement form; and the 1983 membership list of the South Carolina State Advisory Council on Libraries. (ESR)

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRAM

FOR

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

1983 - 1988

under the

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
(P. L. 95-123, FY 1983)

South Carolina State Library
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I. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This document has been prepared as the South Carolina long-range program document required by the Library Services and Construction Act, as amended by P.L. 95-123.

> It is the purpose of this Act to assist the States in the extension and improvement of public library services in areas of the States which are without such services or in which such services are inadequate, and with public library construction, and in the improvement of such other State Library services as library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, disadvantaged persons, in strengthening State library administrative agencies, in promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries, and in strengthening major urban resource libraries.[1]

In addition to meeting the requirements of Public Law 95-123, the document serves as a basic statement summarizing the objectives, policies, and programs undertaken for the improvement of library service, particularly those assisted by the Library Services and Construction Act, and provides a guide for libraries wishing to participate in the LSCA program. It also serves as a state planning document.

EVOLUTION OF THE LONG-RANGE PROGRAM

Long-range planning has been the basis of library development in South Carolina for many years. Since 1956 the Library Services and Construction Act has been a major consideration in the planning process. Early LSCA projects, though continuously evolving and shaped to capitalize on opportune circumstances, were all aimed at the correction of the major deficiencies in public library service in the State: an inadequate state level program, inadequate reference service from State and local levels, an inadequate supply of professionally trained librarians, and units of library administration too small to provide adequate service.

By 1970 the original objectives had been largely attained. The passage of Public Law 91-600, with its new emphases for LSCA, and the Office of Education's commitment to systematic planning and evaluation began a new era. State Library staff participated in the Statewide Library Planning and Evaluation Institute presented by the Ohio State University Evaluation Center and, since 1972, have developed carefully formulated long-range and annual programs according to procedures advocated there. Service to the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and the institutionalized showed dramatic

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[1]Library Services and Construction Act, PL 95-123, October 7, 1977.

gains in this period; but general public library development continued, to be climaxed by two symbolic events. With the extension of bookmobile service into rural areas of the last three counties without it, public library service became available to the entire population of South Carolina. With the establishment of the Clarendon County Library headquarters, all forty-six counties in the state now have legally established county library systems. Significantly, each of these climatic developments was made possible by Library Services and Construction Act Title I funds. Emphasis has now shifted from the establishment of public libraries to the improvement of library service for all South Carolinians. Future planning will change in response to demographic and technological changes.

Long range planning in recent years has been influenced by several events. P.L. 95-123 established new LSCA priorities. The Governor's Conference on Library and Information Service in 1979 brought into sharp focus the concerns of library patrons and librarians from all types of libraries. In 1981 a feasibility study on establishing a statewide library network was completed. The State Library has made efforts to address the needs raised by the above consistent with available funding.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Library Services and Construction Act documents are published and distributed according to LSCA guidelines and EDGAR.

1. Long-Range Program

   Notice of the publication of the proposed Long-Range Program will be made at least sixty days prior to the date of submission to the Education Department. A copy will be available for inspection at the South Carolina State Library. Public comments will be accepted for thirty days.

   Discussions of proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the Association of Public Library Administrators.

   Copies of the original documents and the annual revisions are distributed to each public library system in the state, to major academic libraries, to members of the LSCA Advisory Council, and to members of the State Library Board.

   Announcements of the document's availability are made through the news media and News for South Carolina Libraries.

   Copies of the program are sent to selected state library agencies and library schools and to others by request. The document is supplied to the Educational Research Information Center (ERIC) for reproduction on microfiche.

2. Annual Programs and Projects

Notice of the publication of the proposed Annual Program will be made at least sixty days prior to the date of submission to the Education Department. A copy will be available for inspection at the South Carolina State Library. Public comments will be accepted for thirty days.

Discussions of proposed program are held with the State Library Board, the LSCA Advisory Council, and the Association of Public Library Administrators.

Annual Programs are distributed to all agencies and individuals receiving the long-range program.

Announcements of projects are mailed directly to all libraries eligible to apply and publicized in News for South Carolina Libraries.

II. THE LIBRARY PUBLIC

The population of South Carolina has changed significantly in the past ten years. The official 1980 census was 3,121,820, an increase of 20.4% over 1970. Dorchester (+80.5%), Berkeley (+68.6%), Lexington (+57.7%), and Horry (+44.9%) Counties witnessed the greatest increases. Eight other counties experienced more than a 20% growth. With the exception of Florence, the population center of the Pee Dee, the ten counties with the most growth were adjacent to metropolitan areas or the ocean. All but one county, McCormick, gained some in population. McCormick lost 2% of its population.

For the first time in its history South Carolina has more urban residents than rural ones. The population is 54.1% urban and 45.9% rural. The proportion of South Carolina's population living in urban areas increased 34.7% between 1970 and 1980. The number of rural residents increased only 7%. Population per square mile of land area is 103.27. The national average is 64 per square mile.

The racial makeup of South Carolinians has not changed significantly from 1970-1980. In 1980 there were 2,145,122 whites (up 19.5%) and 948,146 Blacks (up 20.1%). The increase in Black population appears to end a period of declining population. A total of 28,552 are classified as "other". The largest percentage increase in the white population occurred in Dorchester (104.8%), Berkeley (76%), and Lexington (61.1%) Counties. Richland (41.2%) and Berkeley (38.3%) Counties experienced the greatest growth in Black population.

The 1980 census shows an older South Carolina population. The median age of the population in 1980 was 28.2 years compared to 24.8 in 1970. An increase of better than 50% was found in three age groups: 30-34 (+67.6%), 25-29 (+56%) and over 65 (+50.4%). The youngest concentrations of the population are located in Beaufort, Berkeley, Dillon, Lee, and Sumter Counties. Anderson, Newberry, and Union Counties have the oldest concentrations of the population.

Educational attainment is a significant factor in an analysis of library needs. Although there has been a general upgrading of the level of education in recent years, South Carolina still ranks below national levels by most standards of measurement. Data on educational attainment from the 1980 census was not available at the time of writing. In 1976 12.2 was the median number of school years completed by South Carolinians. This is an increase from the 10.5 registered in 1970. It also is closer to the national average of 12.5 than in 1970 when the national average was 12.2.

Over 676,000 children were enrolled in 1,154 public schools and kindergartens in 1980-81, while another 51,000 children attended 446 private schools. Eighteen publicly supported institutions and thirty-one private colleges enrolled 100,775 students. Technical and vocational programs offered by the sixteen Technical Education Colleges and the Comprehensive Manpower Program enrolled 36,742 students in degree programs. Another 120,961 TEC students were enrolled in non-degree programs.

A special concern of the state is its high illiteracy rate. More than ever it is important that people be able to read. At 2.3% of the population, South Carolina's illiteracy rate ranks 49th. To combat this there are 684 adult education centers in the state. In 1980-81 a total of 102,769 people were enrolled. Of this total 36,736 were in basic education programs, 42,544 were in high school programs, and 23,489 were in veterans programs and in proprietary schools. A total of 7,247 adults graduated in 1981; [illegible]5 with high school diplomas and 5,222 with GED credentials.

The 3.1 million residents of South Carolina have a variety of needs for library services. Access to information and ideas is important to all, whether adult or child, businessman or student, government worker or unemployed. Within the population there are large numbers of individuals who can and do use libraries for information, education, research, cultural, and recreational purposes. But there are other groups and individuals who are prevented from using library services as they are traditionally delivered because of such things as architectural barriers, low income, lack of transportation, or educational limitations. These individuals have the same informational needs as the general population but need help in overcoming the physical, geographical, economic, or ethnic barriers that deny them the knowledge, pleasure, and experiences available through a library.

The ultimate goal of the South Carolina Library Program is to provide adequate library service for all and the basic approach is to strengthen the resources and services of public and institutional libraries across the state. But the State Library has identified five groups of users who require special services or special delivery systems to assure that they have equal opportunity of access to the resources available to other South Carolinians.

THE DISADVANTAGED

Economically disadvantaged South Carolinians are scattered throughout the state. Two of the primary indicators of economic activity are total personal income and per capita personal income. South Carolina's total personal income in 1980 was $22,807,300,000 or $7,292 per capita - 77% of the national average. Per capita personal income placed South Carolina in the 48th position among the states. The 1980 census indicated that 483,118 persons, 15% of South Carolina's population were living in poverty. Of 812,028 families, 100,073 or 12.4% had incomes below the poverty level.

Other indicators of poverty are:

(1) In FY 81 51.1% of public school students were eligible for free or reduced lunches.

(2) In FY 81 the Department of Social Services reported 57,374 cases under Aid to Families with Dependent Children. This figure included 156,162 persons.

(3) The Department of Social Services reported 150,699 households receiving food stamps (447,497 individuals).

(4) The South Carolina Employment Security Commission estimates that unemployment for May 1982 was 11.4% or 170,400 jobless individuals. This compares with the national average of 9.5%.

(5) The South Carolina Employment Security Commission processed a record-breaking number of applicants through Job Service in FY 81, nearly 333,000 applicants.

THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Library of Congress' National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (NLSBPH) estimates that 1.4% of each state's population is possibly eligible for library services to the blind and physically handicapped. Therefore 43,705 South Carolinians are eligible for such services. These persons are scattered throughout the state. Some 7,000 South Carolinians were registered with the South Carolina State Library, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for service in FY 82. This represents 16% of those potentially eligible.

Even though the Library of Congress program began in 1930 and the South Carolina State Library, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped opened in 1973 the general public is not aware of this service. The low percentage of eligible users attests to this. Since 1978 the State Library has cooperated with the National Library Service to utilize radio and television as vehicles of publicity directed to those eligible and to those who may know of eligible handicapped individuals. The program has been successful, but there are still many handicapped individuals, librarians, teachers, and health care providers who are not aware of this program.

Most individuals in this group are unable to use materials in traditional formats or need special equipment in order to use conventional materials. The Library of Congress provides a basic collection of materials on disc, tape, and in Braille. The State Library supplements this with the purchase of large print books, a volunteer recording program, and interlibrary loan.

Existing services are hampered by inadequate facilities. Space in a state building has been allocated for the Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped but will not be ready for occupancy until at least 1986. Therefore growth in the collection to serve a growing readership will be hindered. Staff growth will have to be put off until sufficient space is provided.

By utilizing state and federal funds the State Library has been able to provide basic services. Additional state and federal funds are needed if the library is to develop in a manner consistent with the needs of South Carolina's handicapped readers.

South Carolina's public libraries and the State Library have prepared Section 504 Self-Evaluation and Transition Plans under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Accessible programs and services are publicized. Four

libraries offer TDD service for the deaf. Five libraries provide talking books. Most libraries have large print collections. Some libraries have made architectural changes where needed. However many libraries still have architectural barriers that need to be removed, especially branch libraries. State or federal funds are needed to make community libraries accessible to the handicapped.

PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY

The State Library conducted a needs assessment in early 1975 to locate non-English speaking persons after the Education Amendments of 1974 established service to persons of limited English-speaking ability as a new target priority for LSCA. No high concentrations of this group were found, only small groups. The 1980 census verifies this. The census shows the following:

Japanese	1,415
Chinese	1,404
Filipino	3,696
Korean	1,390
Asian Indian	2,152
Vietnamese	1,072
Hawaiin	439
Guamanian	189
Samoan	77
Mexican	17,523
Puerto Rican	4,111
Cuban	1,605
Other Spanish	10,124
Other	8,382
Total	53,579

These individuals are located in all forty-six counties. Most of South Carolina's foreign born are bilingual except for small transient groups of student families, military dependents, or migrant workers.

Library service to meet the needs of this audience is provided from a central collection in the Charleston County Library. Materials needed by others are available on interlibrary loan.

THE ELDERLY

There are 287,328 South Carolinians who are 65 years of age or older. This compares with 190,960 in 1970, an increase of 50.4%. The over 65 age group now constitutes 9.2% of the population. This trend is expected to continue. Due to declining birth and death rates, the older population will constitute a larger proportion of the total.

Retired persons in ever growing numbers are choosing South Carolina as a place to spend their leisure years. Modern Maturity magazine has ranked South Carolina as the third most desirable state for retirement.

Poverty level data from the 1980 census is not available, but it is estimated that a sizable percentage of the over 65 group will be at or below the poverty level. The South Carolina Employment Security Commission projects that 40,100 persons aged 65 and older will be employed in 1983. The majority of older South Carolinians live in a family setting. However, this number is declining. In 1980 67.4% were living with family members or relatives compared to 71.3% in 1970.

Although older citizens do not fit any stereotypical image, many do have special problems caused by physical conditions, lower educational attainment, decreased mobility, or economic restraints. Yet the older person's need for information and recreation remain. Libraries in South Carolina have experimented with new methods to reach this group. Using innovative techniques and programs along with traditional library materials and services should enable libraries to meet the varied informational needs of this growing population.

THE INSTITUTIONALIZED

There are nearly 22,000 South Carolinians residing in state-supported institutions. Included in this number are adult and juvenile prisoners, the mentally ill, the mentally retarded, the physically handicapped, blind and deaf students, and those addicted to alcohol and drugs. For varying reasons this segment of the population requires special care, education, and treatment in an institutionalized setting. Despite attempts to mainstream residents of institutions the population grows. In 1970 there were 18,000 living in a residential setting. Mental health and mental retardation have made great strides to reduce their populations, but South Carolina leads the nation in rate of incarceration in prisons.

Since the institutional library is the only library available to residents, it must serve as school, public, and special library to its clientele. The library may be the only place where residents may feel free of restraint, a sort of "neutral ground", where they have perhaps the last freedom left to them - the right to read a book of their choice, to listen to a favorite recording, to maintain some contact with the outside world.

However, the primary function of any institutional library is to support the institution's total program of rehabilitation and therapy. Education and recreation are significant therapeutic and rehabilitative activities. In the provision of materials and guidance in their use, institutional libraries and librarians contribute to the individual's welfare within the framework of the institution's program.

III. SOUTH CAROLINA'S LIBRARIES AND THEIR NEEDS

Since the South Carolina State Program for Library Development was issued in 1972, the state's libraries - collectively and individually - have recorded notable growth in resources, services, and funding. Many of the objectives projected then have been achieved or surpassed. Yet technological, educational, and social changes have been more rapid than library progress. Greater public expectations and higher performance standards require libraries to strive ever harder to meet service goals. The greatly increased volume of published materials and the proliferation of media forms have added substantially to the number of titles and formats each library must purchase or have access to in order to meet the expectations of its users. Advances in computer technology and automation offer opportunities to improve services by application to library operations while creating problems relating to funding, cooperation, and privacy rights. Inflation, the expansion of government services and costs, and the competition for public funds have put libraries under increasing economic pressures. Within the context of these common problems, each type of library has its own difficulties and needs.

The South Carolina State Library

The South Carolina State Library was established by legislative act in 1969. It assumed the responsibilities of the former State Library Board and the old State Library and was assigned additional powers and duties. By authority of S. C. Code 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50, the South Carolina State Library is responsible for a statewide program of library development and coordination. It is the central information service for State Government, State agencies, and the libraries of the State. It provides reference, bibliographic and interlibrary loan service to supplement county and regional library resources of the state. It provides leadership and technical assistance in the development of statewide library programs and local library service. It provides library service to blind and physically handicapped users and guidance and assistance to State institutions in serving institutional residents. By gubernatorial order, the State Library is charged with administering and implementing within the State the library programs provided for in the Library Services and Construction Act.

To meet the needs of the people of the State and to carry out its responsibilities under the law, the State Library has established the following basic objectives:

(1) To provide comprehensive library services and resources to the people of South Carolina, giving every individual access to the informational resources of the State.

(2) To furnish reference, loan, and research service to State Government and State Government agencies.

(3) To develop a statewide library network for the purpose of sharing resources and services and promoting interlibrary cooperation.

NOTE: Although not a part of the Library Services and Construction Act program, service to State government is a basic function of the State Library, mandated by law and accorded first priority in the State planning and budgeting process.

A more detailed description of the State Library's responsibilities and activities, as approved by the state, is found in the following program analysis.

South Carolina State Library

Program Analysis

RESPONSIBILITY	AUTHORITY	PROGRAM NAME
I. To provide statewide library leadership and planning for library development	S. C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50 Library Services and Construction Act, P. L. 95-123 (Fed. Cat. nos. 84.034 and 84.035)	A. Administration General Administration - Plans development and extension of library service; establishes and reviews policies; prepares and administers the annual budget; administers State and Federal aid for libraries; promotes the extension and improvement of library service; recommends library legislation; oversees internal administration of agency. Library Interpretation - Interprets the objectives and functions of the statewide library program, plans and carries out a statewide program of publicity and public relations designed to publicize library services to the general public.
II. To provide information and research services to State Government agencies and to South Carolina libraries and users	S. C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50 Library Services and Construction Act, P. L. 95-123. (Fed. Cat. nos. 84-034 and 84-035.	A. Technical Services Acquires and makes available all materials used in the library program; catalogs and classifies books, serials and pamphlets; purchases and receives all materials; receives, stores and distributes periodicals and newspapers, classifies and/or catalogs all State and Federal documents received; prepares all materials for use, and maintains the book collection; is responsible for the microfilming of the entire catalog of the State Library; monitors use of SOLINET computer terminal in both cataloging and reference service.

RESPONSIBILITY

AUTHORITY

PROGRAM NAME

B. Reader Services

General Reader Service - Provides reference and research services to State Government, State Government agencies, and to State employees; maintains and services the ERIC document collection; selects books and other materials to be added to the general reference collection; prepares and publishes a monthly bibliography of new acquisitions and prepares special bibliographies and checklist of State documents.

Reference and Information Service - Monitors In-WATS telephone request service from public and institutional libraries; fills reference requests and requests for interlibrary loans for libraries throughout the State; consultant service to local libraries on the maintenance of a strong reference collection; plans and provides workshops to increase the effectiveness of pre-professional library employees engaged in reference service.

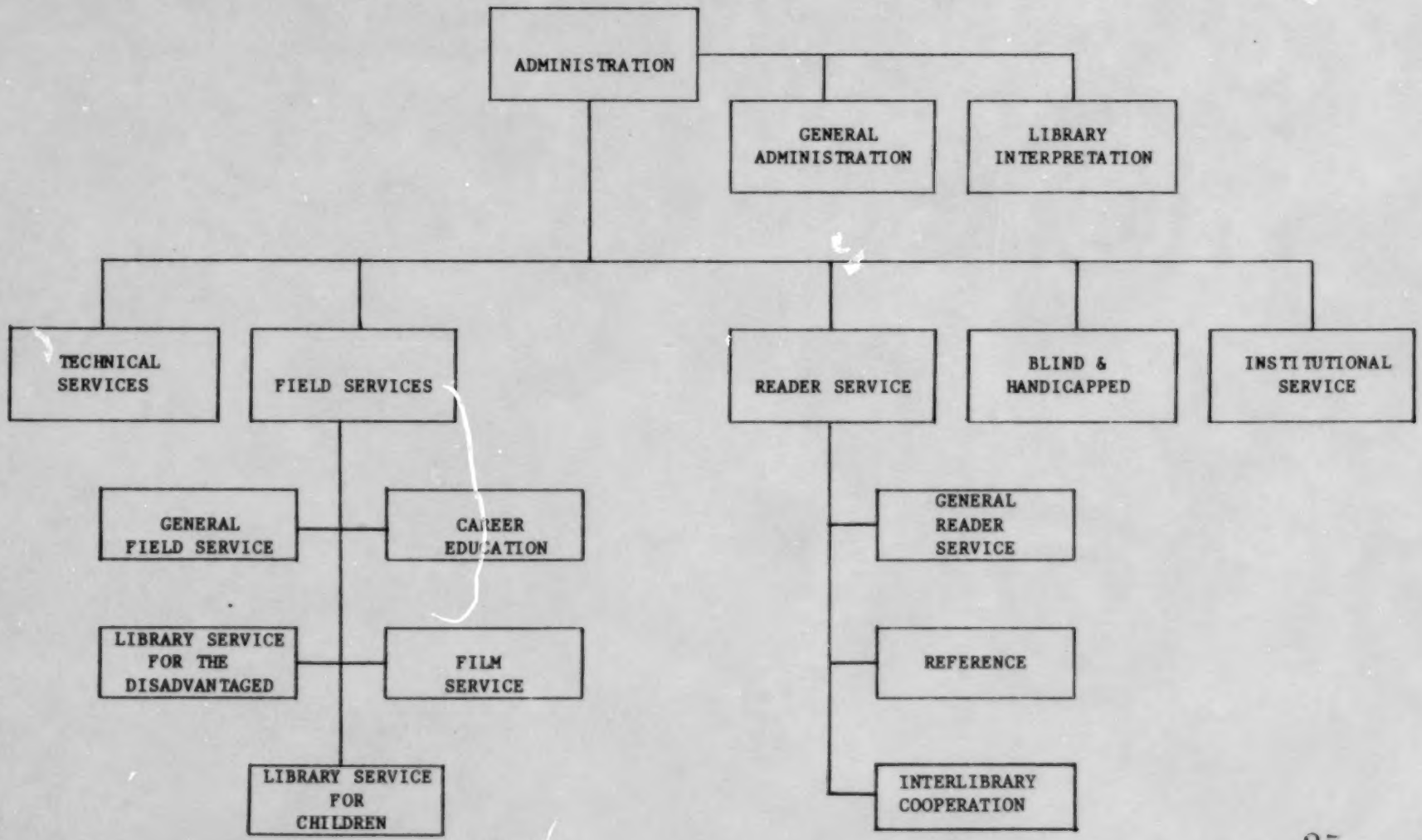
Interlibrary Cooperation - Promotes cooperative activities and sharing of resources by all South Carolina libraries. Plans and develops computer-based statewide library network to facilitate sharing of library resources and services.

RESPONSIBILITY	AUTHORITY	PROGRAM NAME
	S. C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter 2 Act 348, 1982	State Documents Depository - Serves as the official state depository of all state publications, with the responsibility for organizing such publications and for providing bibliographic control over them; distributes state publications to all libraries participating in a depository system established by the State Library.
III. To expand and improve public library services throughout the state, providing every individual access to the informational resources of the State.	S. C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 40 Library Services and Construction Act, P. L. 95-123. Title I (Fed. Cat. no. 84-034)	A. Field Services Fosters the development and improvement of public library services; assists local officials, librarians and citizens through visits, surveys and correspondence; provides consultant service in planning of public and institutional library buildings; advises with architects and librarians on planning new library facilities; plans workshops and training programs; supervises the distribution of State Aid and other grant programs; monitors all local library projects funded from federal funds administered by the South Carolina State Library. Includes: Career Education - Provides training opportunities for public and institutional library employees; planning and supervision of the certification program for public librarians. Library Services for the Disadvantaged - Provides consultant service to local libraries engaged in, or planning, projects in this area; supervision of local projects; reporting and evaluation of the program.

RESPONSIBILITY	AUTHORITY	PROGRAM NAME
		Service to Children - provides consultant service to local libraries in area of service to children; promotes cooperation among all types of libraries serving children and coordinates activities with other agencies concerned with the child's welfare; coordinates Early Childhood Media Clearinghouse. Film Service - Provides a film loan service to qualifying public and institutional libraries; training in use of films as a means of extending the informational resources of the local library.
IV. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.	S. C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Sections 40 and 50 Library Services and Construction Act, P. L. 95-123, Title I (Fed. Cat. no. 84-034)	A. Service to Blind and Physically Handicapped Plans and administers library service to the blind and physically handicapped; maintains liaison with the Library of Congress, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; maintains records of the eligible borrowers and of materials and equipment on loan; provides guidance to readers in selection of books; supervises five browsing collections of talking books in local public libraries
V. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in State health and correctional institutions.	S. C. Code, 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50 Library Services and Construction Act, P. L. 95-123. Title I (Fed. Cat. no. 84.034)	A. Institutional Services Plans and administers a program to establish, develop and improve library service in State institutions; supervises the library program in individual institutions and provides consultant service for library development in all institutions.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



The State Library is the principal reference and interlibrary loan source for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina. It includes 163,000 volumes in the interlibrary loan collection, 27,000 state documents, 73,000 federal documents, 238,000 microforms, plus newspapers, periodicals, films, and other media. Computer terminal and In-WATS telephone services facilitate interlibrary loan. In addition the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped maintains collections of books and magazines on records, cassettes, and in large-type.

The services of the State Library are made available to state government and the libraries of the state by a staff of forty-six, including nineteen professionals. State Library operations are supported by a combination of State appropriations and federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act. In recent years State-mandated budget reductions and piece meal release of LSCA funds have made administering the State Library operations and the various grant programs difficult. For FY 83 State appropriations were $3,623,248 of which 65% ($2,339,406) was for State Aid to public libraries. Two budget reductions have already reduced the State budget by 4.91%. As of October 1982 the budget is $3,444,587. State Aid was reduced to $2,214,638. Lacking Congressional action on FY 83 appropriations the State Library will prepare the FY 83 Annual Program at the FY 82 level of $1,037,089 for both Titles I and III.

To fulfill its responsibilities for library planning, development, and service, the State Library must solve problems of staffing, resources, and funding. The major areas of concern are:

(1) Materials

To provide the information and materials requested by citizens, libraries, and government agencies, specialized materials and data services are needed. In order to do this the basic collection of books and periodicals should be strengthened and enlarged. The State Library is currently able to supply 80% of the materials requested. The State Library has never had a materials budget adequate to build and maintain the collections necessary to make it the central depository for the State. LSCA funds have helped build the interlibrary loan collection, but adequate State funding is essential for future development. In FY 83 the State did increase the book budget by $100,000, but the budget reduction forced the State Library to trim the book budget by 22%. Most public libraries also reduced their book budgets to comply with the same reduction. Therefore it is imperative that State funding be restored.

(2) State Aid

Critical to the task of developing public library service is the provision of adequate financial support. Per capita income of public libraries in South Carolina from all sources (county, state, and federal) was $4.70 in FY 82. State Aid for FY 83 was budgeted at 75¢ per capita or $2,339,406. A State mandated budget reduction of 4.91% has reduced State Aid to 71¢ per capita or $2,214,638. This is a permanent reduction and will not be automatically restored in the FY 84

budget, as happened following the FY 82 reduction. The State Library, the Association of Public Library Administrators, and the South Carolina Library Association Public Library and Trustee Sections are striving to achieve a minimum of $1.00 per capita.

(3) Service to the Handicapped

Present service to the blind and physically handicapped is severely curtailed by limitations of space and personnel, chiefly the former. Securing quarters for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped adequate to house collections and permit expansion of services to additional users is a top priority. The State Library has been assigned 25,000 sq. ft. in a building which is to be renovated to house the State Museum. The space will not be available until 1985 or 1986, which does not solve the immediate problem of overcrowding. In order to make the present quarters useful for as long as possible the library has weeded drastically.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

All of South Carolina's 3,121,820 residents have public library service available to them. South Carolina is perhaps unique in the nation in that all forty-six counties are organized as unified county-wide or regional library systems. In 1982 there ae thirty-five county systems and four multi-county regional systems. Each system was established by specific enabling legislation or, in the regional systems, by contract between legally established county libraries. Each system has its own governing board of trustees, a single administrator, a single budget, and resources shared by all service units. The counties provide the largest share of public library support. In FY 82, 82% of public library funding came from county appropriations or millage, 15% from State Aid, and 3% from federal aid.

A comparison of public libraries in South Carolina with national standards indicates that more than five years will be required to remedy deficiencies. Three areas of concern, in priority order, are:

(1) Funding

In 1982, total public library income exceeded $14 million, to average approximately $4.70 per capita. Local support averaged $3.83 per capita, but the range was from $7.50 per capita in Greenville County to $1.01 per capita in Williamsburg County. A comparison of total operating expenditures for South Carolina public libraries with the rest of the nation's libraries and with "Indicators of Need" prepared by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Service reveal a substantial gap between present and needed levels of support. In the Commission's National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975, published in April 1977, the "Indicators of Need" for total operating expenditures of public libraries are:

$9 per capita for up to 150,000 population

$10 per capita for libraries serving populations between 150,000 and 500,000

$11 per capita for libraries serving over 500,000

Recognizing that such standards are arbitrary and do not reflect local conditions, South Carolina libraries would have to expend $29.1 million, a 100% increase over current levels, to meet these standards. A more realistic five-year goal of $6.00 per capita for public library support has been set. This goal takes into consideration existing levels of financial support, past growth rates, and present and potential tax sources.

Over the past several years State Aid for public libraries has steadily increased from $.35 per capita in FY 78 to $.75 in FY 83. State Aid of $2,339,406 for FY 83 was appropriated. However economic conditions dictated mid-year budget reductions, reducing State Aid to $.71 per capita or $2,214,638. This reduction is a permanent one.

As the level of government responsible for education, the State has a direct obligation for adequate financing of library service over the state. While local governments are responsible for maintaining and improving basic public library services, the State should insure a minimum level of service, equalize library services where local resources are insufficient to provide basic services, and develop statewide cooperative programs.

For these reasons, the State Library has set a minimum goal of $1.00 per capita State Aid. The State Library's FY 84 budget request calls for $1.00 per capita. The Association of Public Library Administrators will emphasize this need at the Second Annual Library Legislative Day on February 16, 1983. The long-range goal is to raise the State share of public library financing to 25%, incorporating minimum support requirements and an equalization formula based on county ability to pay.

(2) Personnel

While expenditures for salaries account for more than two-thirds of most library budgets, inadequate financial support still limits the number of professionally trained librarians employed in the state's public libraries. Due in part to recruiting and scholarship programs of the State Library, partly to better funding in the larger systems, and partly to a larger supply of trained librarians, the number of libraries headed by a professional librarian and the number of library school graduates employed has increased steadily in past years.

	1948	1958	1968	1978	1983
No. library systems	55	53	45	39	39
No. libraries headed by professional librarians	15 (27%)	18 (34%)	24 (53%)	35 (90%)	37 (95%)
No. professional positions	34	46	67	146	152

Nevertheless, South Carolina public libraries do not measure well by national standards. Both the American Library Association standards and the "Indicators of Need" of the National Inventory of Library Needs specify that for every 6,000 population served there should be one professional staff member. This standard could require 520 professionals, compared to 152 professionals and 35 pre-professionals currently employed. Public libraries are 145 below state standards which call for 297 professionals. The interim goal will be to add another 50 professionals, matched by an equal number of support staff, within five years.

As well as increasing numbers, upgrading the capability of personnel to perform efficiently and effectively is important for South Carolina libraries. Continuing education opportunities, at all levels, must be made available as often as possible. A continuing program of workshops, institutes, and training sessions must be carried out in-state, and out-of-state opportunities should be utilized for professional staff and trustees.

(3) Library Materials

Increased prices for library materials, reduced materials budgets, and increased population have prevented libraries from increasing the number of books per capita. In FY 79 public libraries owned 1.39 books per capita. In FY 82 that number has been reduced to 1.3 books per capita. In order to reach the state goal of two books per capita public libraries would need to add 2,171,808 books. It would take an additional 5,291,016 to achieve the national goal of three books per capita. Six counties own less than one book per capita. Periodical collections have increased in recent years due in part to LSCA grants. There is a need to increase the size of newspaper, audio-visual, recordings, and other media collections, which are generally inadequate.

While libraries still strive to meet the interim goal of two books per capita and basic collections of other media, the achievement of national standards in the foreseeable future seems unrealistic. Therefore, it is imperative that the State Library's interlibrary loan collection be expanded and that intertype library networks be strengthened.

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES

Prior to passage of Title IV-A of the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966, only four State institutions had established programs of library service for their residents. One psychiatric institute maintained a professional library for its staff. With the federal mandate and LSCA funds, the South Carolina State Library began its campaign for the development and support of institutional libraries in 1968. A consultant was assigned, first on a part-time and now on a full-time basis, to work with developing institutional service. The decision was made that grants would be made on an incentive basis, with institutions required to meet certain minimums of staffing, space, and funding in order to participate.

Nine institutions received grants in the first year. State funds were provided by the institutions to hire staff, to develop collections, and to purchase equipment, supplies, and furnishings. In institutions without libraries space was found or created for the library. In FY 82 there were libraries in thirty-three State supported residential institutions serving nearly 22,000 residents.

A great deal of progress has been made in the delivery of library service to institutional residents since 1968. However not one institutional library is able to meet national library standards for its type of institution. The lack of staff and funds for materials has not prevented libraries in institutional settings from offering quality programming. Institutional librarians, working with other institutional staff and the institutional consultant of the State Library, have emphasized programming. A catalyst to this effort has been the S. C. Bibliotherapy Discussion Group.

While each institution is different, it does share some similarities with sister institutions:

(1) Insufficient or inadequately trained personnel. No South Carolina institutional library is adequately staffed. Several libraries are staffed by only one person. Adult correctional libraries rely heavily on inmate assistance. If institutional librarians are to provide the programs needed to support the educational and therapeutic programs of the institution, it is essential that they have assistance. Continuing education is also a need.

Inadequate materials collections. Print and non-print materials collections are woefully inadequate, both in terms of quantity and quality. Weeding needs to be accomplished at all institutional libraries. With the recent changes in the composition of the populations in several institutions, selection policies need to be re-thought.

Inadequate or indefinite budgets. Not only is the level of funding for institutional libraries low, it is uncertain, hidden in appropriations for recreation, or education, or contingency. No institutional library has a line item in the institutional budget.

The ingenuity or persuasiveness of the librarian and/or his or her immediate supervisor often determines the level of expenditure. The availability of LSCA funds has, in many cases, kept institutions from decreasing library support.

Beyond these common problems, institutional libraries have a unique difficulty which underlies the others.

(4) Non-recognition or non-support by institutional administrators. All too often institutional administrators fail to recognize the potential for education and rehabilitation offered by libraries. For many they are regarded as recreational facilities. Generally they are given a low priority in institutional planning as well as budgeting. In addition, a climate of suspicion or a custody- conscious philosophy on the part of administrators or security personnel often make it difficult for residents to use what library service is available. Several libraries failed to receive LSCA grants in recent years due to lack of support from administrators.

Since the inception of the institutional library program these four factors have contributed to the relatively low profile libraries have in institutions. If libraries are to play an important role in the future of institutions then institutional librarians will have to be more forceful in stating their needs. No longer is it sufficient to say a library is needed. The institutional librarian must be able to document what will happen to the educational and therapeutic programs without library service. Institutions are in a state of transition. It is imperative that libraries be recognized in any reorganization that may take place.

ACADEMIC LIBRARIES

South Carolina has forty-one institutions of higher education, including two general purpose universities, two medical universities, twenty-five senior colleges, three four-year university branches, four junior colleges, and five two-year regional campuses of the university system. Twenty-three are private colleges, and eighteen are publicly supported institutions. Together they serve an enrollment of 77,593 in FY 81.

Resources of South Carolina Libraries, a comprehensive study of all academic libraries in the state was published by the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education (CHE) in 1976. The study closely examined such areas as physical facilities, staff, and collection size and compared each institution with Association of College and Research Libraries' Standards for College Libraries.

"There are two major academic library research collections in South Carolina: the University of South Carolina at Columbia and Clemson University. Both have resources not duplicated elsewhere in the State, and both have programs of graduate study which require extensive and sophisticated library collections. By their very nature the materials acquired by these two universities are expensive, they require highly trained staffs to assure their best use, and they need buildings in which to make their resources easier to use. As of this date (i.e. 1976), all of those needs have been met on the two campuses."

The South Carolina Master Plan for Higher Education, published in December, 1979 by CHE, "recommended that USC-Columbia continue its efforts to improve its national rankings in recognition of its stature as a major academic research library in the State" and "that Clemson University continue to support a strong library program in those areas...which undergird the principal mission of the institution." (CHE, S. C. Master Plan for Higher Education)

The Master Plan also examined the library programs of the nine public senior colleges. Comparisons were made between 1978 and 1975 in terms of collections, staff, and facilities. "With one exception, all institutions have markedly increased their holdings since 1975, even though "letter grades" have not changed in some cases." Special note was made at the three University of South Carolina four-year regional campuses. Less progress was evident in the growth of library staffs. In fact two libraries lost professional staff. In terms of space all libraries received a rating of "B" or better.

Funding for academic libraries has increased since 1975, but much of the increase can be attributed to inflation. In FY 81 income of $18,981,124 was reported by South Carolina's academic libraries. Of this amount, 57% was expended for salaries and wage and 33% for books and materials.

Strides have been made in the areas of cooperation, coordination, and resource sharing. Representatives of the major academic libraries are members of the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking appointed by the State Library. A statewide database is being established using SOLINET. In order to accelerate the retrospective conversion of records the State Library has made grants under LSCA Title III to University of South Carolina and Clemson University libraries. Academic libraries are now full participants in the State Library's interlibrary loan network. These activities should lead to greater cooperation. CHE states that "The basic function of an academic library is to make available the materials and services needed to support the curriculum and the appropriate research activities of the institution of which it is a part." While recognizing this basic role, the CHE also believes that "Each academic library is an integral part of the state network of libraries, and each also bears the responsibility of sharing resources with other libraries and other clients or patrons."

SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS

South Carolina supports 1,154 public schools with an enrollment of more than 616,000 students. Some 51,000 other children attend 446 private schools. All but one of the public schools have library media centers. There are an additional twenty two special schools which only have classroom collections, while only one of the fifty two area vocational schools has a media center. Approximately one-half of the private schools have media centers. There were 1,173 public school media specialists in 1981; 799 serving in 799 elementary schools and 374 in 280 secondary schools. No statistics are available on private school librarians.

Presently there are 3,507,546 volumes in the public elementary schools and 2,450,005 volumes in the secondary schools. Elementary schools reported

9.07 books per pupil, while secondary schools reported 10.46. National standards set by the American Library Association call for twenty books per student. State standards are ten books for elementary schools and six books for secondary schools.

Media specialists examining South Carolina's school library media services in preparation for the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services in 1979 identified four areas of critical concern. Improvements have been made, but concern still exists.

(1) Standards

School library media centers are evaluated according to guidelines issued by the State Department of Education, Defined Minimum Program for South Carolina School Districts, 1980. These standards address qualifications of the media specialist, number and types of materials to be available and appropriation needed to maintain the library collection. They are substantially lower than the minimum standards set by the American Library Association. Improvement has been made. A school library media specialist was involved in the development of the current standards. A major weakness of the standards is that no mention is made of the programs to be offered by the media center.

Progress has been made in the area of facilities. The media consultants in FY 81 reviewed twenty five building plans for new or remodeled media centers using a draft of the revised South Carolina Facilities Planning and Construction Guide. Only one school was cited for having an inadequate media center in the Annual Report on Accreditation of School Districts in South Carolina 1980-1981.

(2) Staffing

Twenty seven elementary and six secondary school media centers are headed by media specialists not meeting the minimum certification requirements as set by the State Department of Education. Some media specialists divide their time among two or more media centers. Only fifteen of the ninety-two public school districts provide district media supervisors to help plan and coordinate a program of service.

At the state level, the number of library consultants has actually decreased. In 1972 there were four consultants including one audio-visual specialist. Now there are only two consultants and no audio-visual specialist. The consultants' role is minimal. They have little input into the development of state policies and standards, instructional planning, or funding for media centers. They are now a part of the Curriculum Section of the State Department of Education, but still do not administer federal funds allocated for school libraries.

(3) Resources and Funding

Media center holdings average only 9.07 books per elementary student and 10.46 books per secondary student compared to national standards of 20 books per student. This is a significant decline in books per pupil since 1979, which reflects the rising cost of materials, extensive weeding of old materials in elementary schools, and the reduction in federal funds. There are no state accreditation standards for audio-visual materials and no statistics are available on A-V collections.

The revised 1980 guidelines for funding school library media centers are still inadequate. They do not include funding to provide library service to public kindergartens. Funding levels for media centers are low. The funds that are appropriated are to be divided between library materials, supplies, and audio-visual software. It is not possible to say at this time what effect education block grants will have of media center budgets.

Many technological changes have taken place in school library media centers. The use of microcomputers is perhaps the most significant. Because of rising costs media specialists are exploring ways in which cooperative activities can be used.

(4) Awareness

School administrators, teachers, and the general public lack awareness of the role school media centers play in the teaching and learning process. This lack of awareness is demonstrated by the use of many media centers to provide release time for teachers thus limiting the services the center can provide. The exclusion of media specialists and consultants from involvement in long range planning and curriculum development is further evidence of failure to understand the library media center's potential.

TEC LEARNING RESOURCE CENTERS

In 1961, South Carolina enacted legislation to establish a statewide technical training system designed to stimulate the industrial expansion of South Carolina and to provide specialized training for its citizens. In 1972 the TEC law was rewritten to create the State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education, to provide for the expansion of programs within the technical education system, and to create additional low cost accessible educational opportunities. Over the years, TEC matured to become a comprehensive system of postsecondary education with sixteen two-year, state supported campuses.

The colleges are jointly funded by state and local appropriations. They offer one and two year, occupational education programs in a broad range of categories closely oriented to the community job market. TEC is also responsible for all classroom training under the Comprehensive Employment

and Training Act. The emphasis here is on job-entry skills. Another area of activity involves working with new and expanding industries to provide training for the initial labor force. Over 36,000 students are enrolled in degree and diploma programs. Over 121,000 students are enrolled in additional specialized programs. All institutions have been accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

There are eighteen TEC libraries (two colleges have two campuses with library services) to support the over 125 varied programs offered by the TEC system. The majority of the TEC libraries, which have adapted themselves to a multi-media approach, are now organized as Learning Resource Centers or LRC's. In addition to standard library services, the LRC's provide services which usually are not found in traditional libraries. These include the production and processing of photographs, slides, audio tapes, transparencies, and other audio-visual services. All of the LRC's provide their schools and communities with educational television services through the closed circuit South Carolina Educational Television System. In addition to students and faculty, local engineers, technicians, business and industrial leaders, and other professionals have access to a wide variety of materials and services.

Each TEC LRC operates as an independent unit with the president establishing policies together with the librarian or director of learning resources. The standards of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools are followed in forming policy or adopting procedures. The TEC librarians and directors of learning resources identified four problem areas during the 1979 Governor's Conference on Libraries.

(1) Funding

The TEC Learning Resource Centers are funded through federal, regional, state, and local sources, with the pattern varying with each institution. The Higher Education Act, Title II-A (Library Resources Program) for library materials and Title VI-A (Improvement of Instruction) for audio-visual equipment has been the main source of federal support. The future of these grants is in doubt so it is important for LRC's to seek additional state and local funding.

(2) Collection

Collection development is severely hindered because of limited funds. Expenditures for library materials at TEC institutions varied in FY 81 from a low of $16,900 to a high of $66,162, with an average expenditure of $18,222. Total state appropriated funds for materials was $328,000 in FY 81, the same as the previous year. Each institution receives from $1,500 - $3,000. While the size of the collections has increased in recent years, the ratio of volumes per full-time equivalent degree student has decreased. The CHE has estimated that the combined deficiency of the libraries in the TEC system may well exceed 200,000 volumes.

(3) Staff

Very little progress has been realized in the size of staffs in LRC's. In fact, when comparing number of staff with number of students enrolled the per student ratio has actually decreased. Half of the institutions still have only one professional librarian. Many libraries have insufficient support staff.

(4) Technology

Nearly all of the TEC LRC's are able to provide modern and often sophisticated equipment to support the instructional programs. The SCETV closed circuit television system incorporated into most TEC campuses is, for example, one of the most advanced in the country. Unfortunately, new library technology is used only to a very limited extent in the daily operations of the LRC's themselves. Because of the limited size and comparatively few transactions of each individual LRC, they are not able to take advantage of such technological developments as SOLINET, automated circulation systems, computer produced catalogs and bibliographies, automated purchasing, and other data processing systems. Lack of adequate state funding prevents joint utilization of such technology.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The Special Libraries Association (SLA) defines a special library as one maintained by an individual corporation, association, government agency or other group for the purpose of collection, organization, and dissemination of information, and devoted primarily to a special subject with provision for specialized service to a specialized clientele. Due to differing definitions of the term special library it is hard to determine the number of special libraries in South Carolina. The 1981 edition of the American Library Directory lists sixty-five special libraries in the state. In 1981 the Special Libraries Section of the South Carolina Library Association surveyed the state and listed fifty-four libraries in Special Libraries of South Carolina. Thirty-four of the libraries in the American Library Directory do not appear in Special Libraries, while twenty-three of the libraries listed in Special Libraries do not appear in the American Library Directory. The greatest number of special libraries in South Carolina are clustered around the three large metropolitan areas: Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville/Spartanburg.

In the past, special libraries have tended to be somewhat isolated from other South Carolina libraries and cooperative activities. This result primarily from the fact that the special libraries are dependent units, for the most part, subject to a parent organization, agency, or business. There is no regulating agency to which these libraries report; and, at the present time, no statistics on holdings, personnel, or financial support are available. The Special Library Section of the South Carolina Library Association, which constitutes a loose confederation of special libraries,

has become an active one. This group is now working toward more cooperation and some sharing of resources, although policies of the parent organization frequently restrict the use and lending practices of the libraries. The State Library has attempted to establish communications with special libraries by giving them representation on the LSCA Advisory Council, the Advisory Committee for the Governor's Conference on Library and Information Services, and the Task Force on Library Automation and Networking.

LIBRARY EDUCATION

Several South Carolina institutions of higher education offer library education courses. The number of schools offering library science as a major program has declined. Some schools offer undergraduate level courses which enable graduates to meet certification requirements of school media specialists. Two schools provide graduate level programs for those who wish to work in public, academic, or special library situations as well as school library media centers.

The following colleges and universities offer various programs in library science:

At the undergraduate level:

*The Citadel, Charleston. 21 semester hours (minor in library science)

*S. C. State College, Orangeburg. 32 semester hours (major in library science)

*Meets state certification requirements for school media specialists.

At the graduate level:

University of South Carolina, Columbia

The College of Librarianship offers 150 semester hours in library and information science at the graduate level. Course work may be taken to meet the State's certification requirments as a public or school librarian as well as specialization in academic or special library services. The College is one of 62 colleges and universities in the nation whose program is accredited by the American Library Association.

South Carolina had no graduate library science program prior to 1972 when the College of Librarianship opened. Since it opened it has graduated a total of 670 persons. Most of the students come from South Carolina (80%) and most stay in South Carolina to work (80%). One area of librarianship that has benefitted greatly because of the College is school librarianship. In 1972 only 12% of South Carolina's school librarians had a master's degree. Today 54% of school librarians hold a master's degree. The flexibility of the program encourages part-time students. Currently 30% of those enrolled are in a part-time status.

Continuing education has long been a concern of South Carolina library directors. The College with a faculty member assigned to continuing education activities has assisted in this area. The number of programs offered by the College has increased sharply. Efforts are made to consult the profession on what their needs are and not to duplicate offerings at the State Library and various sections of SCLA.

Winthrop College

Through the Department of Reading and Library Science, Winthrop offers courses which lead to a Master's of Education in School Librarianship which meet the requirements of the State for school media specialist certification.

COOPERATION AND NETWORKING

Cooperation is traditional among South Carolina libraries, but in the past it has tended to be informal. Libraries within a geographical area or libraries of a certain type have worked together for mutual benefit. From this base cooperation is becoming broader based. Interlibrary loan is still the most common form of cooperation, followed by workshops and other continuing education programs. Formal agreements are beginning to develop.

The State Library's interlibrary loan network is the most extensive manifestation of cooperative activity. It is the primary source of interlibrary loan for public and institutional libraries. Service was extended to include academic and special libraries in FY 82. This network is reinforced by an informal but effective working agreement between the State Library and the University of South Carolina which makes the University's resources available for loan.

The future of bibliographic control, location, and loan in South Carolina appears to be with the Southeastern Library Network. There are 28 South Carolina libraries who are members of SOLINET. Of this number 12 libraries received Title III LSCA grants for membership, either individually or as members of a cluster. Below is a list of South Carolina SOLINET members:

**Abbeville-Greenwood Regional Library

*Anderson County Library

Baptist College at Charleston

*Charleston County Library

The Citadel

Clemson University

College of Charleston

Columbia Bible College

**Converse College

**Darlington County Library

**Florence County Library

**Florence-Darlington Technical College Library

Francis Marion College

Furman University

*Greenville County Library

**Lander College

Medical University of South Carolina Library

**Piedmont Technical College

Richland County Public Library

South Carolina State College

South Carolina State Library

University of South Carolina

University of South Carolina Law Library

University of South Carolina School of Medicine

University of South Carolina Regional Campus Processing Center

Spartanburg County Library

Winthrop College

**Wofford College

*LSCA sponsored -- individual member
**LSCA sponsored -- cluster member

The South Carolina membership list of SOLINET indicates that large universities and small colleges, two medical university libraries, one law library, large and medium sized public libraries, technical college libraries, and the South Carolina State Library are members. Such diversification provides a well balanced foundation for a state data base. For the data base to be fully useful libraries will need to retrospectively add titles held by them prior to joining SOLINET. Winthrop College has already completed this. University of South Carolina, Clemson University, and the Richland County Public Library are in the process of this, aided by Title III LSCA grants. The State Library is also involved in RECON, which should be completed by FY 86.

A feasibility study in FY 81 indicated that a statewide network to facilitate resource sharing was feasible and desirable for South Carolina. The design and development of the network, including a machine-readable database and data communication links would benefit by a period of additional planning and information exchange. The study stated that the best option for the network was one of coordinated development whereby compatible systems would be encouraged which would in turn evolve into a statewide network.

The feasibility study stated that coordinated development of a network would be possible under a phased approach which would permit flexibility as the network progressed.

Five phases of the coordinated approach to network development suggested by the consultants were:

> Phase 1: Resources development and planning -- This basically stated that participatory planning be continued; that the State Library continue its leadership role in the planning process; and that the planning process include the deelopment of circulation system standards to assure compatibility of machine-readable databases.
>
> Phase 2: The development of processing centers to relieve smaller libraries of the burden for technical services.
>
> Phase 3: Preparation for circulation control and retrospective conversion.
>
> Phase 4: Installation and operation of circulation systems.
>
> Phase 5: Operation of a statewide database and implementation of an on-line database. A suggested timetable of five years was stated in the report; however, it should be pointed out that the report by no means suggested that the network had to evolve within five years.

The feasibility study was not as specific as everyone had hoped. Whether this was the fault of the consultants or whether it was due to the fact that the request for proposal covered too broad an area for an initial study -- we do not know. Perhaps the most important item to come from the feasibility study is the overall awareness of the library community concerning networking. Networking has become a real thing rather than a vague concept to librarians in South Carolina.

The uncertainty of LSA funding and an unstable state economy have postponed implementation plans. The one recommendation of the study that was unanimously rejected was the development of processing centers to perform technical services for smaller libraries. The State Library will continue, initiate, or encourage activities which will contribute to the network until sufficient funding is available to move forward with design plans.

IV. CRITERIA, PRIORITIES, AND PROCEDURES

A. Title I. Library Service

1. Adequacy of State Library Services

Adequacy of services at the State level will be measured primarily by:

American Association of State Libraries.
Standards Revision Committee.
Standards for library functions at State level.
Revision of the 1963 ed. Adopted by the membership at the Annual Meeting, June 22, 1969. Chicago, American Library Association, 1970.

These criteria will be supplemented by pertinent sections of:

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section.
Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries
(The Section), 1981 revision.

2. Adequacy of Public Library Services

Prior to 1980 public libraries were measured against national standards published by the Public Library Association. In that year the Public Library Association published A Planning Process for Public Libraries, a document which encourages communities to set their own standards based on local conditions and needs. The plan devised to address these needs is to be monitored closely and revised so that the plan will change as the community changes. In 1982 the Public Library Association published Output Measures for Public Libraries: A Manual of Standardized Procedures which are to be used by public libraries to measure the things appropriate to it. Several libraries in South Carolina have begun the planning process.

Even though the older national standards are not recognized by the Public Library Association, the South Carolina State Library finds that they are still useful because so many South Carolina public libraries are in the developing stage. There is a place for standards and for performance measures. Using a combination of the planning process and output measures, along with older national standards we can get a better picture of where we are and where we want to go.

Documents used by the State Library to judge adequacy of public library services are:

Palmour, Vernon E. et. al. A Planning Process for Public Libraries. Public Library Association. American Library Association, 1980.

Zweizig, Douglas and Eleanor Jo Rodger. Output Measures for Public Libraries: A Manual of Standardized Procedures. Chicago, American Library Association, 1982.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966. Public Library Association, American Library Association. Chicago, 1967.

For measurement of specific aspects of service, these standards will be supplemented by:

"Indicators of Needs by Public Libraries, 1975." National Inventory of Library Needs, 1975. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, 1977, p. 40.

When appropriate, the following standards will also be used:

American Library Association. Audio-Visual Committee. Guidelines for audiovisual materials and services for large public libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1975.

American Library Association. Audio-Visual Committee. Recommendations for audiovisual materials and services for small and medium-sized public libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1975.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee. Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries. Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small Libraries. Chicago, American Library Association, 1962.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee. Standards for Children's Service in Public Libraries. Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Children's Service. Public Library Association. Chicago, American Library Association, 1964.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee. Standards of Quality for Bookmobile Service. Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards of Quality for Bookmobile Service. Public Library Association, Chicago, American Library Association, 1963.

Public Library Association. Standards Committee. Young Adult Services in the Public Library. Prepared by the Committee on Standards for Work with Young Adults in Public Libraries. Chicago, Public Library Association, American Library Association, 1960.

South Carolina Library Association. Public Library Section. Standards for South Carolina Public Libraries. (The Section), 1981 revision.

3. Adequacy of Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards for Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped Subcommittee. Standards of Service for the Library of Congress Network of Libraries for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Chicago, American Library Association, 1979.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies. Standards for Library Service to the Deaf Subcommittee. Techniques for Library Service to the Deaf and Hard of Hearing. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981.

P.L. 93-112. Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Section 504.

P.L. 94-142. Education for Handicapped Children Act of 1975.

4. Adequacy of State Institutional Library Services

Eligible for service are the inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages or general or special institutions or hospitals operated or substantially supported by the State and/or students in residential schools for the handicapped (including mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, speech impaired, visually handicapped, seriously emotionally disturbed, crippled, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education) operated or substantially supported by the State.

Criteria for determining adequacy of services to specific groups will be state or national standards as follows:

American Correctional Association - American Library Association. HRLSD Committee on Institutional Libraries. Library Standards for Juvenile Correctional Institutions. American Correctional Association, 1975.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions Subcommittee. Library Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions. Chicago, American Library Association, 1982.

Association of Specialized and Cooperative Library Agencies, American Library Association. Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded Subcommittee. Standards for Libraries at Institutions for the Mentally Retarded. Chicago, American Library Association, 1981.

Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries. Hospital Library Standards Committee. Standards for Library Services in Health Care Institutions. Chicago, American Library Association, 1970.

South Carolina State Department of Education.
Defined Minimum Programs for South Carolina School Districts. (The Department), 1980.

5. Adequacy of Major Urban Resource Libraries

Criteria for determining adequacy of public library services for persons and libraries using services from major resource libraries:

a. Adequacy of Public Library Services - basic criteria (see Adequacy of Public Library Services)

b. Needs for Library Services of Individual Users and Libraries in the Regional Area

1. Access to Resources

(a) Access to a strong reference collection
(b) Access to business reference services
(c) Access to extensive periodical collections, including retrospective files

2. Access to Services

(a) Access to library service during evening and weekend hours when local public libraries and the State Library are closed.
(b) Access to the services of professionally trained staff, especially during evening and weekends.
(c) Access to telephone reference service.

6. Criteria to Assure Priority for Low-Income Families

a. Determination of Urban and Rural Areas with High Concentrations of Low- Income Families.

"Disadvantaged persons" means persons who have educational, socio-economic, cultural, or other disadvantages that prevent them from receiving the benefits of library services designed for persons without such disadvantages and who for that reason require specially designed library services. The term includes persons whose needs for such special services result from poverty, neglect, delinquency, or cultural or linguistic isolation from the community at large, but does not include physically or other handicapped persons unless such persons also suffer from the disadvantages described in this paragraph.

Characteristics of disadvantaged persons may include the following:

...Persons with poor educational background.

...Persons who are receiving less than poverty level incomes.

...Persons from areas characterized by excessive unemployment.

...Persons from areas characterized by excessive low income rates.

...Members of ethnic minority groups which have been discriminated against.

...Persons who have been isolated from cultural, educational and/or employment opportunities.

...Persons who, due to a combination of environmental, cultural, and historical factors, lack motivation for taking advantage of available library services.

...Persons who are dependent upon social services to meet their basic needs.

Counties having high concentrations of persons with poverty level incomes, as determined by the Division of Research and Statistical Services of the S. C. State Budget and Control Board, shall be considered as qualifying under this program. Priorities for grants shall be:

(1) Projects to serve the urban and rural disadvantaged in those counties where the percentage of families with income below the poverty level exceeds 25% of the total number of families in the county and/or where the number of individuals with income below the poverty level exceeds 20,000. Among these counties, highest priority shall be given to those having the least ability to provide basic library services.

(2) Projects which will result in the general improvement of a library system to bring it up to a minimum level of service prerequisite to special programs for the disadvantaged.

(3) Innovative projects which will demonstrate services not generally available in South Carolina or provide a new approach to service.

(4) Projects to serve the urban or rural disadvantaged in those counties where the percentage of families with incomes below the poverty level is less than 25% of the total number of families in the county.

7. Criteria to Assure Priority for Persons of Limited English-Speaking Ability

(a) Determination of Areas with High Concentrations of Persons with Limited English-Speaking Ability.

Persons with limited English speaking ability include individuals who were not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English, and individuals who come from environments where a language other than English is dominant as further defined by the U. S. Secretary of Education, and who by reasons thereof have difficulty speaking and understanding instructions in the English language.

A needs assessment conducted in early 1975 revealed no high concentrations of non-English speaking persons in South Carolina but only various small scattered groups with different levels of need of library service. The 1980 census verifies this. The census shows the following:

Japanese	1,415
Chinese	1,404
Filipino	3,696
Korean	1,390
Asian Indian	2,152
Vietnamese	1,072
Hawaiian	439
Guamanian	189
Samoan	77
Mexican	17,523
Puerto Rican	4,111
Cuban	1,605
Other Spanish	10,124
Other	8,382

b. These persons are scattered throughout the 46 counties of South Carolina. Because each county has such small numbers, it is not feasible for libraries to attempt to develop a collection of foreign language materials to meet the diverse needs of its limited English- speaking population. Service can adequately be provided from one central collection of materials which could be borrowed through interlibrary loan. The Charleston County Library was designated as the host for this collection since it has one of the largest populations of limited English-speaking in the state. The library service area includes a port city with a sizable military population. The 1980 census shows the following:

Japanese	179
Chinese	172
Filipino	993
Korean	145
Asian Indian	157
Vietnamese	170
Hawaiian	53
Guamanian	15
Samoan	8
Mexican	1,539
Puerto Rican	608

Cuban	204
Other Spanish	1,354
Other	1,288

The Charleston County Library has reported it regularly gets a few requests for foreign-language materials. Their pilot project in FY 76 was one of the most successful.

8. Determination of Eligibility for Agency Participation

The following agencies will be eligible for participation in Title I programs:

a. Legally established county and regional library systems which qualify for participation in the State Aid program, meet the maintenance of effort requirement for local support, are in compliance with all previous LSCA requirements, and meet the criteria of need, target population, or service specified in individual project regulations.

b. Libraries of eligible state supported institutions which meet the prerequisites of personnel, space, and financial support, which meet the maintenance of effort requirement for total budget and book budget, which are in compliance with reporting regulations, and which submit approvable applications on schedule based on an analysis of library needs and a description of proposed plans. Size of institutional population and average length of residence will be considered in determining priorities and establishing the amount of grants.

9. Procedures for Application and Approval of Projects

a. The State Library will announce proposed projects at the beginning of each fiscal year upon completion of the Annual Program. Formal notice of projects and potential grants will be sent to all eligible libraries immediately following OLLT approval of the Annual Program and Notification of Grant Award.

b. Applications must be submitted on forms provided by the State Library. Applications and supporting documents must be submitted by the announced deadline in order to be considered. Exceptions will be made only by prior approval and on the basis of strong extenuating circumstances.

c. Applications will be reviewed by the Field Service Librarians or Institutional Consultant to establish eligibility and compliance with regulations. Decisions will be made by the Project Officer for the project in conjunction with the State Librarian and Deputy Librarian.

d. The criteria for selection of projects will be:

1. Proved need with a strong indication of inadequacy of present service.

2. Importance of the project to the area, to the state, and its relation to the State Long-Range Plan.

3. Significance of the project to statewide library development.

4. A clear statement of objectives of the project.

5. Careful planning of the project.

6. A clear plan of action.

7. A sound budget.

8. The number of persons served and potential benefit to target groups.

9. Amount of LSCA funding previously received by applicant in comparison with other library systems.

10. Previous success of the applicant in carrying out other federal projects.

11. The value of the project as a demonstration to be reproduced by other libraries.

12. The relationship of the project to other library development projects and other State and Federal programs.

13. Evidence of local financial commitment to the project and the ability of the local library or libraries to maintain the project after federal funds have been exhausted.

14. The innovative character of the project.

15. Plans for evaluation of the project and for disseminating information about the project and the results of the evaluation.

e. Announcements of grant awards will be made promptly following review of applications.

10. Evaluation

Evaluation of programs and projects will be continuous, providing the basis for annual revisions. At the state level, a member of the State Library staff will be assigned responsibility for monitoring activities associated with each goal and for supervising local projects related to it. Department heads will have primary responsibility for evaluation of internal programs and Field Service Librarians and Consultants for local projects. Evaluation of projects will be carried on by means of:

a. Preliminary discussions concerning proposed projects with local library boards or institutional administrators, with library directors and supervisory personnel, and with any other agencies or community representatives concerned with the project.

b. On-site visits to the project before programs are initiated, at least once a quarter during the program operation, or prior to acting upon requests for revision of projects or renewal of grants.

c. Analysis of written proposals, reports, budgets, audits, or other documents submitted in connection with the project to insure that the project continues to meet the original criteria for selection.

d. Comparative analysis of related projects to measure effectiveness in terms of time, cost and performance.

Local libraries will be required to supervise, evaluate, and report on projects in such a way as to:

a. Identify the degree of effectiveness with which project goals and objectives have been and are being met.

b. Assess staff effectiveness in working with the community that is served by the project.

c. Identify the effectiveness of the dissemination of information concerning the project.

d. Determine program factors which should be retained, revised, augmented, or eliminated.

e. Identify and assess the impact of the project on the library's total program of service.

f. Examine the effects of the library's communication and coordination with other community agencies.

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State Library staff members responsible for monitoring and evaluation will report on all activities to the appropriate department head and the State Librarian by means of written field trip reports, monthly reports, and annual project reports and by conferences as needed. Reporting, evaluation, and revision activities are coordinated by the Deputy Librarian.

B. Title II. Construction.

1. Criteria for determining adequacy of library buildings.

New or renovated public library buildings qualifying for construction grants must meet the following space and access requirements:

Public Library Association.
"Guidelines for determining minimum space requirements." Interim Standards for small public libraries: Prepared by the Subcommittee on Standards for Small Libraries. Chicago. American Library Association, 1962.

South Carolina Board for Barrier Free Design. Rules and Regulations. American National Standards Institute (ANSI). American standard specifications for making buildings and facilities accessible to, and usable by, the physically handicapped (1961) are currently adopted. In 1982 Board will recommend to General Assembly adoption of 1980 ANSI Standards.

Regulations. Section 504. Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112). Federal Register, May 4, 1977, pp. 22676-22702.

2. Criteria for participation in grant funding:

To participate in funds under Title II, the public library must be legally established and meet requirements for State Aid and for participation in grants-in-aid from Federal funds administered by the library.

Construction projects will be approved only for those libraries which are without library facilities necessary to develop library services. This fact will be substantiated by an on site survey of existing facilities and a review of the service provided by the system made by a staff member of the State Library. Existing facilities will be measured against recommended standards for public library housing as exemplified in Wheeler - The Small Library Building and in the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries and in Wheeler and Goldhor - Practical Administration of Public Libraries.

3. Compliance with State and Federal legislation:

Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must follow the procedures and meet the requirements of the following legislation and any other subsequently enacted legislation affecting LSCA construction projects:

a. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Regulations of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (45 CFR Part 80) issued pursuant to that title.

b. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (P.L. 91-190)

c. National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665)

d. Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646)

e. Section 504. Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

4. Applications and procedures:

Any library construction project approved for an LSCA grant must follow the procedures and meet the requirements of the following:

a. A formal intent to apply for Federal funds must be filed with the regional and State clearinghouses. The Grants and Contract Review procedures must be followed.

b. The application must be reviewed by the appropriate regional and State clearinghouses.

c. Building must be designed to meet the requirements of accessibility to and usability by the physically handicapped.

d. The applicant must agree to maintain an official inventory list of equipment and furnishings. A copy of this list must be filed with the State Library to be maintained as a part of the permanent inventory record.

e. Display of signs. The sites of all construction projects shall display a sign stating that Federal funds under the Library Services and Construction Act are being used for such construction. When specifications call for a plaque in the completed building indicating the date of completion and source of funds, funds under the Act shall be noted.

f. The applicant will follow additional regulations governing selection of architect, building program, design of building, bidding procedure, and contract award as detailed in the Applicant's Guide issued by the State Library.

5. Priorities for grant awards:

The criteria to be applied in establishing a priority among applicants are as follows:

a. The headquarters building of a county library which has been designated to be developed into an area resource center.

b. A county library headquarters building in a regional system serving 100,000 and over, which provides housing for the regional headquarters office.

c. County library headquarters building in counties serving populations of from 20,000 to 100,000 or over.

d. Renovation of an existing county or regional headquarters library building to make it accessible to the physically handicapped as required in Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

e. Branch library buildings serving a population area of 5,000 or more in county or regional library systems. The plan of construction and the location of the branch must be based upon a carefully developed plan for the location and development of branches to serve the entire area of the system.

The State Library will not expend Federal funds (see State and local funds required for matching such Federal funds) for acquisition of existing buildings to be used as a public library or for construction sites which will entail the resettlement of any individual or business.

A second grant for building construction will not be made to a county library system unless no approvable projects are submitted by county libraries which have not received a previous grant.

6. Amount of grants:

ALL GRANTS CONDITIONAL UPON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

The allocation of funds for the construction projects will be as follows:

Branch libraries (permanent or temporary) serving populations of 5,000 or more in systems meeting requirements for State and Federal grants, $25,000 or 59.7* per cent of the cost of the total project, whichever amount is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems meeting all requirements for State and Federal grants and serving 20,000 to 30,000, $50,000 or 59.7* per cent of the total cost of the construction project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 30,000 to 75,000 and meeting State and Federal requirements for grants, $75,000 or 59.7* per cent of the total cost of the project, whichever is the smaller.

The headquarters of county and regional systems serving 75,000 or more and meeting State and Federal requirements for grants, $100,000 or 59.7* per cent of the total cost of the project, whichever amount is smaller.

Renovation of headquarters buildings for compliance with Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973

The amount of each grant will be determined individually on the basis of the nature and extent of the renovation required and on the other funding available. In no case shall a grant exceed 50% of the cost of renovations specifically required to assure access and usability for the handicapped.

7. Appeal of decisions:

Any library having its application for a construction grant denied may have its request reviewed by a referee appointed by the State Library. This referee will review the application carefully and make recommendations to the State Library.

*This figure represents the current ratio of Federal to State/Local funds 1981-82 - Federal share 59.7% with matching requirements 40.3%. In subsequent years the percentage will be adjusted as new ratios are promulgated.

C. Title III. Interlibrary Cooperation

The purpose of activities undertaken under this title is to facilitate optimum utilization of South Carolina's total library resources by means of cooperation and reciprocal activities among libraries of all types. Programs may be designed to develop a statewide network for resource sharing, to improve the individual library user's access to the services and resources of South Carolina libraries, or to insure the interface of the state's network with regional and national networks.

1. Objectives

a. To provide better service to South Carolinians by improving access to library resources of the state, region, and nation.

b. To facilitate the sharing of South Carolina library resources by means of a rapid communication system for the location of information and materials.

c. To plan and develop a statewide bibliographic network, utilizing computer and telecommunications technology, capable of delivering products and services to all types of libraries in South Carolina.

d. To raise the level of reference and interlibrary loan service through in-service training for reference personnel.

e. To strengthen the services of the State Library so that it may adequately serve as a resource center for all libraries in the state.

f. To provide access to the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) document collection and other data bases.

g. To encourage cooperation among public, academic, and institutional libraries of South Carolina.

2. Priorities

a. The South Carolina Library Network, operated by the State Library to provide bibliographic access to state and national resources, communications among libraries, interlibrary loan, in-service training, and other means of cooperation.

b. Other statewide, innovative projects that offer potential for sound long-range development of coordination among two or more types of libraries.

c. Regional projects which meet serious information needs and strengthen interlibrary cooperation among multi-type libraries. In approving awards, consideration shall be given to need, objectives, number of counties and number of libraries involved, extent of local financial support, and prospects for continued local funding at the conclusion of LSCA grants.

d. Funding may be expended by the State Library for state level activities or by means of grants to groups of libraries for cooperative projects or to a single library carrying out an activity which contributes to statewide cooperation.

V. GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND IMPLEMENTATION

GOAL I.

To strengthen the State Library agency for the purpose of providing statewide library leadership and services.

By Authority of S. C. Code 1976, Title 60, Chapter I, Section 50, the South Caroline State Library is responsible for a statewide program of library development and coordination. It is the central information service for State Government, State agencies, and the libraries of the State. It provides reference, bibliographic and interlibrary loan service to supplement county and regional library resources of the state. It provides leadership and technical assistance in the development of statewide library programs and local library service. It provides library service to blind and physically handicapped users and guidance and assistance to State institutions in serving institutional residents. By gubernatorial order, the State Library is charged with administering and implementing within the State the library programs provided for in the Library Services and Construction Act, P. L. 84-597 as amended.

In order to address this goal the State Library has identified four objectives.

Objective 1. To enhance the administrative, planning, and support capabilities required for statewide library development.

The future of library development is directly related to the strength of the State Library. With scarce resources the planning function has assumed new prominence. Planners must be able to determine statewide needs, goals, and activities. They must also be flexible enough to deal with midyear budget reductions, as well as to respond to current and changing national and State concerns. The State Library must be able to administer state and federal funds in compliance with state and federal requirements. As an agency of State government the State Library must also be able to respond to the planning needs required by the State.

The General Administration, General Operations, and Library Interpretation projects will be continued to enable the State Library to conduct activities consistent with this objective. These are on-going activities and as such will be continued throughout the planning period.

Objective 2. To provide a comprehensive collection of materials necessary to meet the Library's responsibilities as the central information resource for libraries of the state, as well as State government.

The State Library functions as the central unit of a statewide reference and interlibrary loan network designed to supplement and coordinate library resources in South Carolina. It also provides special information and reference services to State government and State agencies. To this end the State Library will select, acquire, and maintain a collection of books, documents, microforms, periodicals, and federal and state documents, of sufficient scope and depth to meet the information needs of its various

constituencies. Assuming there are no budget reductions the State Library anticipates its collection should grow in the following manner:

	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87
Books	163,000	167,000	171,000	175,000	179,000	183,000
State Documents	27,000	30,000	32,000	34,000	35,000	36,000
Federal Documents	73,000	88,000	103,000	118,000	133,000	151,000
Microfiche	238,000	266,000	294,000	322,000	350,000	378,000
Periodicals	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900

The increases in State documents noted above are due to the passage in FY 82 of a State Documents Depository Act, which mandates that each State agency deposit copies of all of their publications with the State Library. This should give the State Library bibliographic control of State publications for the first time. Prior to this the State Library collected State documents on a voluntary basis. The Act took effect on July 1, 1982. Ten regional depositories have been designated, giving citizens local access to State publications. FY 83 will be the first year of operation.

The Strengthening the State Library Agency project will be continued to supplement state appropriations for materials with the goal of substantially expanding and strengthening the library's collections to better serve the libraries of South Carolina. Additional State funding will be requested to enable the State Library to increase its holdings and/or keep pace with inflation. An objective of increasing the use of the State Library's reference and interlibrary loan services by 10% a year for the next five years has been established.

Objective 3. To provide consultant services for public, institutional, and other libraries of South Carolina.

Four general consultants, one children's consultant, one film consultant, and one institutional consultant form the nucleus of the State Library's library development staff. The consultant corps is supplemented by members of the Reader Services' staff, Technical Services' staff, or Handicapped Services' staff when appropriate. The consultants provide technical assistance to public and institutional libraries on such matters as budget preparation, personnel practices, and library construction. They assist with needs analysis, program planning, in-service training, and the implementation and evaluation of LSCA projects. The general consultants supervise the administration of State Aid.

The consultants are on-call to work with library staffs, trustees, Friends, building committees, local government officials, and other groups interested in quality library service. The activities listed above are performed on a consistent basis. Special activities for FY 83 include assisting three libraries with fund raising for construction projects, working with libraries on bookmobile service (a bookmobile workshop is scheduled for Spring 1983), and cooperating with the Association of Public Library Administrators in determining priorities for future activities. For years FY 84 and beyond, special activities will depend on existing conditions. The Field Staff will work with Association of Public Library Administrators to determine priority areas.

Objective 4. To centralize at the State level programs and functions which cannot be handled economically or effectively by individual libraries.

The State Library maintains a collection of 16mm films which are available to loan to public and institutional libraries. Such a collection at the state level prevents costly duplication of expensive resources and makes available to the public a far broader selection of films than any library could provide alone. The film consultant previews, selects, and maintains the film collection which in FY 82 has 1,267 films. It is estimated that 150 will be added in FY 83. FY 84 and beyond acquisitions will depend on LSCA funding. In FY 83 four county libraries will be conducting a pilot project to lend films to organizations. A third edition of the film catalog will be published in FY 83. The consultant is working on programming with library staffs. If the film budget is reduced more time will be devoted to programming activities to better utilize existing resources.

Since the employment of a children's consultant in 1979 the State Library has provided increased services to public libraries in the area of children's programming. In FY 83 a major activity will be the writing of an orientation manual for children's librarians. In FY 83 and beyond the State Library will coordinate a summer reading club program and the Early Childhood Media Clearinghouse. The children's consultant also recommends children's films for purchase. Future plans call for more story telling workshops (no year given). Like the general consultants, the children's consultant tries to respond to changing needs.

The State Library, under the Library Interpretation project, coordinates a statewide public relations program. Plans for FY 83 call for a statewide project titled "Your Public Library - Check Us Out" based on a similar project conducted by the Texas State Library. On-going activities will include news releases, feature articles, broadcast announcements, interviews, folders, brochures and booklists, and special printed material. This project supports all major State Library programs, each LSCA project, and appropriate public and institutional library programs.

Activities supporting this objective change in response to evolving needs, emphases, and funding. Priorities are determined in consultation with library directors, the Advisory Council, and the State Library Board.

The State Library will continue to provide continuing educaton opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the State Library will also plan special workshops given by staff members or consultants to support current programs and activities. Cooperative activities will be planned whenever appropriate with USC's College of Librarianship. A bookmobile workshop will be conducted in FY 83. Increasing emphasis on cooperation, automation and networking will necessitate more continuing education activities for all types of libraries under LSCA Title III in addition to traditional Title I activities.

GOAL II.

To expand and improve public library services throughout the state, providing access for every resident, so as to further the educational, economic, and cultural enrichment of all citizens.

Objective 1. To develop equitable and sufficient financial support for library services from local, State, federal and other funds.

In FY 82 local support for public libraries was 82%, State support was 15%, federal support was 3%, and private contributions were less than 1%. This ratio has remained relatively constant over the last several years. Property taxes at the local level remain the primary source of public library funding. South Carolina has had State Aid for public libraries since 1943. It has more than doubled in the last five years. The FY 83 appropriation set State Aid at 75¢ per capita, but a State-mandated budget reduction reduced State Aid to 71¢ per capita.

The State Library and the Association of Public Library Administrators (APLA) have established $1.00 per capita as their immediate objective for State Aid. The goal is to raise the state share of public library financing to 25%. Once $1.00 per capita is achieved the next objective will be $1.25 per capita. The State Library, APLA, library trustees and friends are campaigning for the continuation of federal support for libraries. Public libraries will be seeking private contributions more in the future, most notably for capital improvement projects.

Objective 2. To enable public libraries to improve their level of service by providing incentive grants for services and activities which support state and LSCA priorities, including personnel, collection development, and equipment.

The State Library will continue to offer per capita grants for public libraries to improve or extend service in areas of demonstrated need. Grants will be made available to strengthen existing library programs by adding trained staff; to extend service to new groups by a variety of outreach methods, such as bookmobile programs, deposit collections, and innovative and/or experimental programs targeted for certain groups; to expand, improve, or maintain the resources of public libraries by the purchase of new books, periodicals, audio visual materials, other non-print media, and purchase or lease library equipment; and to implement programs of publicity to keep the public informed of the services offered by public libraries. Additional incentive grants may be made for public libraries to take advantage of new technology. These grants would be competitive.

For FY 83 library development per capita grants will be made for the activities listed above. The amount per capita will be determined by the LSCA appropriation level. Per capita grants for future years will also be dependent on appropriations. FY 83 technology grants will be dependent on State approproriations replacing existing LSCA funds at the State level. No funds will be budgeted in FY 83 for technology grants until State funding is assured.

Under consideration is the hiring of an automation consultant to assist the public libraries with their automation projects.

Subject to the availability of funds the State Library will offer grants to improve reference collections of the major urban resource libraries.

Objective 3. To extend public library service to special constituencies, including the disadvantaged, the aged, the unserved, and persons of limited English-speaking ability.

Under its service to the disadvantaged project the State Library has addressed the needs of the disadvantaged in various ways. These projects have had effects far beyond the locales and population groups originally designated as targets. They have been the instruments for changing staff and public attitudes concerning library goals and services, in bringing new groups of users into the library to participate in traditional activities, and in revealing additional areas of service to be explored.

In FY 82 grants were awarded to seven qualifying libraries toward the purchase of bookmobiles, which have proven to be one of the most effective means of providing library service to the disadvantaged in South Carolina. In FY 83, with the delivery of these units, emphasis will be placed on bookmobile services. A workshop on bookmobiles, under the Career Education project, will be held to support this project. Additional bookmobile grants may be made in FY 83. Bookmobile service will also be a priority in FY 84 and beyond due to its importance in delivering service to the disadvantaged.

A workshop will be conducted in FY 83 on the problems of illiteracy. If sufficient funds are available in FY 83 grants will also be made to support literacy projects. Literacy efforts will receive attention in FY 84 and beyond due to South Carolina's dubious distinction as ranking 49th among the states in literacy. Literacy is best combatted at an early age. Therefore projects in FY 84 and beyond will also address the special needs of children in highly disadvantaged counties. Children are currently inadequately served. Only 12 libraries employ a professional children's librarian.

South Carolina's over 65 population has increased significantly over the past decade due to increased longevity and declining birthrates. All indications are that this trend will continue for some time. The State Library is not planning a separate LSCA project for service to the aging. Such a project was conducted from FY 78-FY 81. Materials, techniques, and knowledge developed through that project have been shared with South Carolina's libraries. It is anticipated that libraries will strive to meet the varied library needs of older Americans with local funds, as well as with library development and service to the disadvantaged grants.

Since 1975 the State Library has attempted to meet the library needs of the limited English-speaking population. Since the target population is relatively small it is not feasible for all libraries to attempt to develop a collection of foreign language materials to meet the diverse needs of its limited English-speaking population. Service can adquately be provided from one central collection of materials which could be borrowed through interlibrary loan. The Charleston County Library was designated as the host for this collection since it has one of the largest populations of limited English-speaking in the state. Grants will be made to the Charleston County Library to add to its collection and to otherwise support this activity.

Objective 4. To encourage provision of public library facilities adequate in space, design, and access to meet the needs of the community.

Even though the LSCA Title II program has not been funded since 1973 the State Library still provides assistance to public libraries in the area of construction. State Library consultants work with public libraries in all phases of construction, from the initial planning stages, to fund raising, to final acceptance of the building. In FY 83 consultants will continue to work with two libraries which initiated fund raising activities in FY 82. Two branch libraries are scheduled for completion in FY 83, while one branch is scheduled for an FY 84 completion date.

GOAL III.

To extend and improve library services to special clientele: the institutionalized and physically handicapped.

Objective 1. To promote the establishment and development of institutional library service capable of supporting treatment, education, and rehabilitation programs in state-supported institutions.

Since 1967 the State Library has provided assistance to libraries in state-supported institutions. The original goal of library service in all institutions has been reached. Activities now center on improving the quality of service. The State Library provides consultant services to all state-supported institutions and collection development grants to those institutional libraries that meet the support requirements for the grant program. In addition, the State Library provides continuing education opportunities, reference assistance, interlibrary loan services, and film services. Library support has increased dramatically with the grant program, but escalating costs of all materials and services, added to uncertain State economies, result in inadequate provision of library services.

Since no institution meets standards for size of their collection, grants for the forseeable future will continue to emphasize collection development. For those institutions too small to maintain a full program of library service the institional consultant will continue to select paperback materials for them. Continued support will also be given to the South Carolina Bibliotherapy Association. The institutional consultant will in FY 83 assist institutional librarians in developing programs to support programs of faculty, treatment teams, and other staff. A newsletter for institutional librarians and administrators will begin in FY 83.

Objective 2. To provide special programs of library service for visually and physically handicapped residents.

The South Carolina State Library has the responsibility for providing library services to the blind and physically handicapped in the state. This service is administered in cooperation with the Library of Congress. Service is provided to those South Carolinians who are unable to read conventional print due to a visual or physical handicap. According to Library of

Congress estimates, 43,705 South Carolinians are eligible for this service. Of this total 6,600 are currently registered. The State Library has established a goal of registering 1,000 new readers a year for the next five years. By FY 87, taking attrition into account, the library should be serving 9,600. The long-range goal is to serve 15,000 readers, approximately one-third of those eligible.

A major obstacle to building a collection sufficient in size and scope to serve the handicapped is lack of space. The State Library by FY 86 or FY 87 hopes to move into new quarters as part of a State Museum complex. Until that time collection development will in part be dictated by available shelf space. The State Library will continue to select sufficient copies of new materials produced by the Library of Congress, but will be forced to weed one copy for each copy added. The State Library will still attempt to meet ALA standards for collection size and scope.

An objective for FY 84 will be to replace LSCA operating funds with State funds, thus making this service less vulnerable to federal decisions on library funding. On-going activities will include conducting a comprehensive public information project, encouraging public libraries to include the handicapped in their planning, and work with public and private agencies to inform as many people as possible about the availability of library services for the handicapped.

While no project for service to the deaf is planned for FY 83 and beyond, the State Library will encourage public libraries to develop programs and provide services for the deaf.

GOAL IV.

To facilitate optimum utilization of South Carolina's total library resources by means of cooperation and reciprocal activities among libraries of all types and at all levels.

South Carolina has a long tradition of interlibrary cooperation. Much of this cooperation has been on an informal basis. In FY 81 a study was conducted on the feasibility of establishing a statewide library network. The consultants concluded that South Carolina could support a network. However, the current uncertainty of LSCA funding and an unstable state economy have postponed design and implementation plans. In the interim the State Library will continue or initiate activities, which will contribute to the network.

Objective 1. To provide interlibrary loan and reference services from the State Library.

The State Library will continue in FY 83 and beyond to serve as the primary source of interlibrary loan and reference service for public and institutional libraries. An objective is to increase use of this service by 10% each year. The FY 82 consultants report indicated "high evaluation from all users of the system." The State Library will continue to offer interlibrary loan to academic and special libraries. This service was initiated in FY 82 and has been well received. An objective is to increase this service by 5% each year.

The State Library will enhance its reference services by initiating on-line reference and information service. Access to the data bases available through DIALOG should enable the State Library to offer more complete bibliographic services to all of its constituencies.

A long term objective was finally realized when a State Documents Depository Act took effect on July 1, 1982. The State Library, as the coordinator for this program, has designated ten public and academic libraries as regional depositories. FY 83 will be the first full year of implementation for this program which will provide local access to State government publications for the first time.

Objective 2. To provide bibliographic access to major library collections in the state

Access to the OCLC data base through membership in SOLINET has changed the picture of interlibrary cooperation in recent years. There are 28 South Carolina libraries which are members of SOLINET. The State Library will encourage other libraries to join whenever feasible. As new services are offered members will evaluate them and contract for them when appropriate. To make the data base more useful several libraries are currently involved in retrospective conversion projects. Winthrop College has already completed this. In FY 82 the University of South Carolina was able to accelerate their RECON with a Title III grant. In FY 83 Clemson University and the Richland County Public Library will use Title III grants for this purpose. Future RECON grants will be dependent on funding and the libraries' commitment to RECON. The State Library is also in the midst of RECON. One-half of its collection has been added to the data base. These titles represent the State Library's entire holdings in the 300's, 700's, and 800's categories, as well as part of the 900's. The following RECON schedule has been established:

FY 83	900's, Biographies, 600's
FY 84	500's, 400's, 200's, 100's, 000's
FY 85	Reference, South Carolina Collection, State documents
FY 86	Complete project

To make its holdings accessible to public and institutional libraries who are not members of SOLINET the State Library has produced a microfilm catalog of its holdings. Prior to publishing a supplement in FY 83 a study will be made to examine how the current catalog is used to determine if there is sufficient usage to warrant its continuation now that all large libraries are SOLINET members.

A possible project for FY 83 may be the initiation of a Union List of Serials for South Carolina based on the system being developed by the Southeastern ARL Libraries Cooperative Serials Project. This project would involve the libraries at the University of South Carolina, Clemson University and Winthrop College, which would enter all of their currently received serials holdings into the OCLC data base using controlled national stan dards.

Objective 3. To provide continuing education opportunities.

Increasing emphasis on cooperation, automation and networking will necessitate more continuing education activities for all types of libraries under LSCA Title III in addition to traditional Title I activities. The State Library will continue to provide continuing education opportunities for professional and non-professional librarians and for library trustees. In addition to formal courses offered by academic institutions, the State Library will also plan special workshops given by staff members of consultants to support current programs and activities. Cooperative activities will be planned whenever appropriate with USC's College of Librarianship.

Objective 4. To examine opportunities for automation which would enhance cooperative activities.

Public libraries are examining ways in which automation can be used in their libraries. Under consideration is the hiring by the State Library of an automation consultant to assist the public libraries with their automation projects.

NOTE: The State Library is currently funding an interlibrary loan librarian and equipment for this program with Title III funds. The State Library has requested that these items be covered with State funds beginning July 1, 1983. If the General Assembly concurs the federal funds released will be used for other appropriate Title III activities.

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APPENDIX

EXHIBITS

TITLE 60
LIBRARIES, ARCHIVES, MUSEUMS AND ARTS

CHAPTER 1. South Carolina State Library.
CHAPTER 3. Library of Supreme Court.
CHAPTER 5. County, Township, School Districts and Municipal Libraries.
CHAPTER 7. Regional Libraries.
CHAPTER 9. State and County Aid for School Libraries.
CHAPTER 11. Archives Act.
CHAPTER 13. South Carolina Museum Commission and Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.
CHAPTER 15. South Carolina Arts Commission.

CHAPTER 1

South Carolina State Library

SEC.
60-1-10. Name of State Public Library Association changed to South Carolina State Library.
60-1-20. South Carolina State Library created; appointment and terms of board of directors; vacancies.
60-1-30. Chairman and secretary of board; other officers and agents; compensation of board members.
60-1-40. General duties of board.
60-1-50. Powers of board.
60-1-60. Public libraries and certain agencies shall furnish information to board.

§ 60-1-10. Name of State Public Library Association changed to South Carolina State Library.

The name of the State Public Library Association is hereby changed to the South Carolina State Library.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-200; 1969 (56) 818.

§ 60-1-20. South Carolina State Library created; appointment and terms of board of directors; vacancies.

There is hereby created the South Carolina State Library which shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of seven members, one from each congressional district and one from the

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State at Large. The members shall be appointed by the Governor for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualify, except that of those first appointed three shall serve for four years and two shall serve for two years. The terms of the two members whose terms expire April 26, 1969 and April 26, 1971 are hereby extended through June 30, 1969 and June 30, 1971 and the third member, whose term expires April 26, 1972, is hereby extended through June 30, 1973. All vacancies shall be filled in the manner of the original appointment for the unexpired portion of the term only.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-201; 1952 Code § 42-201; 1942 Code § 5500; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220; 1969 (56) 818.

Cross references—

As to the exemption of public libraries from taxation, see SC Const. Art. 10 § 4.

As to sales tax exemption, see § 12-35-550.

As to stealing, damaging, etc. works of literature or objects of art of certain institutions, see §§ 16-13-330 to 16-13-370.

§ 60–1–30. Chairman and secretary of board; other officers and agents; compensation of board members.

The board of directors shall elect a chairman and secretary annually. The secretary, if possible, shall be an experienced librarian of administrative ability and shall be chosen either from within or without the board. Such other officers and agents as may be required may from time to time be chosen by the board. No member of the board shall receive compensation for services.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-202; 1952 Code § 42-202; 1942 Code § 5500; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220.

§ 60–1–40. General duties of board.

It shall be the duty of the board of directors to create and improve public libraries over the entire State and devise and carry into effect methods by which public libraries may be extended to the rural districts of the State, and library service be provided for (A) inmates, patients or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or hospitals substantially supported by the State, and (B) students in residential schools for the handicapped, mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education, and departments of State government and for State government personnel requiring library services.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-203; 1952 Code § 42-203; 1942 Code § 550; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220; 1967 (55) 1003; 1969 (56) 818.

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§ 60-1-50. Powers of board.

The board of directors may:

(1) Receive funds derived from gifts to the Library or from any private or public source and administer and disburse such funds in such manner as may in its judgment best advance the objects above stated;

(2) Create districts of the State, having such area as the board may deem proper, for the purpose of facilitating the establishment and maintenance of public libraries;

(3) Allocate funds at its disposal between the districts so created or otherwise created;

(4) Set standards for the library service rendered therein;

(5) Issue certificates to librarians or those desiring to become librarians in accordance with standards and under conditions prescribed by the board;

(6) Provide State government library services;

(7) Take such other action as may be deemed by it to be advisable or necessary to foster and encourage the establishment and maintenance of adequate library services to (A) inmates, patients, or residents of penal institutions, reformatories, residential training schools, orphanages, or hospitals substantially supported by the State, and (B) students in residential schools for the handicapped, mentally retarded, hard of hearing, deaf, or other health-impaired persons who by reason thereof require special education in public libraries within the State; and

(8) Make reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the intention of this chapter.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-204; 1952 Code § 42-204; 1942 Code § 5500; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220; 1967 (55) 1003; 1969 (56) 818.

§ 60-1-60. Public libraries and certain agencies shall furnish information to board.

All public libraries and agencies furnishing specialized library service to the persons listed in §§ 60-1-40 and 60-1-50 shall furnish the board with such statistics of conditions and growth as the board shall from time to time request.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 42-205; 1952 Code § 42-205; 1942 Code § 5500; 1932 Code § 5472; 1929 (36) 261; 1935 (39) 220; 1967 (55) 1003.

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(R425, S27)

An Act To Amend The Code Of Laws Of South Carolina, 1976, By Adding Chapter 2 To Title 60, So As To Provide For The Establishment Of The State Documents Depository As A Function Of The State Library And Require All State Agencies, Departments And Institutions To Furnish Copies Of State Publications To The Depository; And To Amend Section 60-1-50, Relating To The Powers And Duties Of The State Library Board, So As To Authorize The Board To Administer The Functions Of The State Depository.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

State documents depository

SECTION 1. The 1976 Code is amended by adding Chapter 2 to Title 60 which shall read:

"Chapter 2

State Documents Depository

Section 60-2-10. The following words and phrases when used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, shall mean:

(a) 'Complete depository' is a place, usually a library, that requests and receives at least one copy of all state publications;

(b) 'Selective depository' is a place, usually a library, that requests and receives one copy of selected state publications;

(c) 'Depository system' is a system in which copies of all state publications are deposited in one central depository or library for distribution to other designated depositories or libraries;

(d) 'State publication' means any document, compilation, register, book, pamphlet, report, map, leaflet, order, regulation, directory, periodical, magazine or other similar written material excluding interoffice and intraoffice communications issued in print by the State, any state agency or department or any state-supported college or university for the use or regulation of any person; it shall also include those publications that may or may not be financed by state funds but are released by private bodies such as research and consultant firms under contract with or supervision of any state agency;

(e) 'Print' means all forms of duplicating other than the use of carbon paper.

Section 60-2-20. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the South Carolina State Library shall be the official state depository

of all state publications, with the responsibility for organizing such publications and for providing bibliographic control over them and shall distribute state publications to all libraries participating in a depository system established by it.

The State Library shall also forward such publications to and receive such publications from out-of-state libraries, departments and agencies with whom the State Library has implemented an agreement to exchange such publications. The provisions of this section shall not affect the duties of either the Legislative Council or the Code Commissioner as provided for by law.

Section 60-2-30. All state agencies, departments and state-supported colleges and universities shall forward to the State Library at least fifteen copies of every state publication that such agency, department, college or university prints or causes to be printed within fifteen days after such printing. *Provided*, that additional state funds be used only in the publication and mailing of state publications, and not in their handling and storage. The State Librarian may waive the deposition of any agency publication if:

(1) The publication is of ephemeral value;

(2) Less than ten copies are to be printed; or

(3) The issuing agency requests a waiver.

Provided, the State Library shall make a report to the General Assembly by January 1, 1983, on the cost of compliance, to include, but not limited to, the cost of storage space, clerical and librarian help, mailing and handling, and new positions and additional space that may be required for the State Library and each of the depository libraries."

Board authorized to aminister functions of State Depository

SECTION 2. Section 60-1-50 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding at the end:

"(9) Organize a system of complete and selective depository libraries in South Carolina for state publications to ensure that such publications are readily accessible to the citizens of the State."

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Time effective

SECTION 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 1982.

In the Senate House the 5th day of May

In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Two.

NANCY STEVENSON,
President of the Senate.

RAMON SCHWARTZ, JR.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 11th day of May, 1982.

RICHARD W. RILEY,
Governor.

Printer's No. 83—S.

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SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 82

COUNTY OR REGIONAL LIBRARY	1980 POP.	CIRC. PER CAPITA	FTE STAFF PER 3,500 POP.	VOLUMES PER CAPITA (1)	OPERATING INCOME PER CAP. (2)	LOCAL REVENUE PER CAP. (3)
1 ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	80,474	3.44	.72	1.62	4.01	3.05
2 ABBE	161,139	2.88	.67	1.05	2.82	1.71
3 AMJ	43,363	1.92	.67	1.05	2.76	1.75
4 ANDERSON	133,235	3.04	.55	1.27	3.59	2.29
5 BEAUFORT	65,364	2.34	.67	1.28	4.14	3.08
6 BERKELEY	94,727	1.45	.41	.66	2.53	1.72
7 CALHOUN	12,206	4.00	1.00	2.56	4.49	3.52
8 CHARLESTON	277,308	1.60	.85	1.40	5.17	4.02
9 CHEROKEE	40,983	3.94	.67	1.77	4.75	3.60
10 CHESTER	30,148	3.16	.94	1.53	4.78	3.80
11 CHESTERFIELD	38,161	3.06	.71	1.09	2.81	1.82
12 CLARENDON	27,464	1.99	.50	.51	2.71	1.86
13 COLLETON	31,676	3.20	.89	1.71	4.12	2.59
14 DARLINGTON	62,717	2.12	.62	1.24	4.41	3.43
15 DILLON	31,083	2.42	.61	2.02	3.02	1.85
16 DORCHESTER	58,266	2.97	.71	.80	4.66	3.35
17 FAIRFIELD	20,700	2.66	.85	1.90	5.46	4.14
18 FLORENCE	110,163	3.23	.86	1.16	4.44	3.14
19 GEORGETOWN	42,461	1.66	.68	1.17	4.42	3.47
20 GREENVILLE	287,913	3.72	1.17	1.72	8.40	6.87
21 HORRY	101,419	1.97	.64	1.22	3.99	2.90
22 KERSHAW	39,015	3.58	.86	1.44	5.08	4.23
23 LANCASTER	53,361	2.99	.52	1.21	3.67	2.42
24 LAURENS	52,214	2.69	.66	1.85	3.68	2.09
25 LEE	18,929	2.12	.38	1.23	2.23	1.39
26 LEXINGTON	140,353	2.95	.62	1.00	3.72	2.88
27 MARION	34,179	3.78	.75	1.42	4.60	3.50
28 MARLBORO	31,634	2.41	.87	1.11	3.59	1.74
29 MCCORMICK	7,797	1.30	.65	1.25	2.60	1.52
30 NEWBERRY-SALUDA	47,261	2.59	.58	1.43	2.91	1.93
31 OCONEE	48,611	4.22	.94	1.86	5.01	4.10
32 ORANGEBURG	82,276	2.69	.62	.7.	3.25	2.42
33 PICKENS	79,292	3.25	.66	.59	3.62	2.63
34 RICHLAND	267,823	3.51	1.17	1.45	7.46	6.21
35 SPARTANBURG	201,553	2.85	.78	1.25	4.70	3.61
36 SUMTER	88,243	2.56	.53	1.03	3.74	2.64
37 UNION	30,751	1.24	.45	1.05	2.47	1.56
38 WILLIAMSBURG	38,226	1.27	.29	.63	2.23	1.01
39 YORK	106,720	3.18	.78	1.33	4.39	3.56
MEAN	79,980	2.72	.70	1.30	$ 4.01	$ 2.91
MEDIAN	52,214	2.69	.67	1.25	$ 3.99	$ 2.88
SUM	3,119,208	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(1) BOOKS ONLY. (2) ALL SOURCES; EXCLUDES INCOME FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS. (3) TAX, APPROPRIATION, REVENUE SHARING FOR OPERATIONS; EXCLUDES INCOME FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS. NA = NOT APPLICABLE

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Source: South Carolina Public Library Annual Statistical Summary, FY 82.

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 82

	COUNTY OR REGIONAL LIBRARY	1980 POP.	TOTAL CIRC.	TOTAL FTE STAFF	TOTAL VOLS. (1)	VOLS. ADDED (1)	TOTAL OPERATING INCOME (2)	LOCAL REVENUE (3)	PERCENT LOCAL REVENUE (4)
1	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	80,474	276,963	16.50	130,287	6,676	$ 322,659.76	$ 245,138.79	75.97
2	ADBE	161,139	463,349	30.70	168,572	7,007	454,022.45	275,623.81	60.71
3	AKL	43,363	83,345	7.30	45,398	2,372	119,722.11	76,008.00	63.49
4	ANDERSON	133,235	404,923	21.10	169,406	5,314	478,524.58	319,820.35	66.83
5	BEAUFORT	65,364	152,892	12.50	83,587	5,376	270,397.76	201,604.38	74.56
6	BERKELEY	94,727	137,399	11.20	62,116	4,964	239,742.63	162,620.18	67.83
7	CALHOUN	12,206	48,783	3.50	31,197	510	54,876.61	43,021.79	78.41
8	CHARLESTON	277,308	722,006	67.00	387,332	10,713	1,433,676.21	1,114,350.10	77.73
9	CHEROKEE	40,983	161,605	7.86	72,672	4,562	194,559.17	147,502.12	75.81
10	CHESTER	30,148	95,423	8.12	46,178	3,823	144,093.26	114,505.62	79.47
11	CHESTERFIELD	38,161	116,070	7.75	41,613	2,923	107,337.56	69,400.50	64.66
12	CLARENDON	27,464	54,815	3.90	13,897	2,845	74,356.63	51,208.00	68.87
13	COLLETON	31,674	104,508	8.10	54,304	3,113	130,653.63	82,154.21	62.88
14	DARLINGTON	62,717	133,220	11.10	78,063	959	276,279.62	215,128.32	77.87
15	DILLON	31,083	75,322	5.40	62,733	2,331	93,928.74	57,527.00	61.24
16	DORCHESTER	58,266	172,866	11.80	46,576	6,450	271,444.41	195,372.33	71.98
17	FAIRFIELD	20,700	55,102	5.05	39,306	2,122	113,028.98	85,782.40	75.89
18	FLORENCE	110,163	355,678	27.00	128,156	12,890	489,152.39	346,175.17	70.77
19	GEORGETOWN	42,461	70,358	8.30	49,843	4,034	187,527.58	147,359.25	78.58
20	GREENVILLE	287,913	1,071,465	96.10	495,652	30,163	2,417,681.00	1,978,639.00	81.84
21	HORRY	101,419	199,884	18.50	123,501	8,201	404,514.87	293,646.67	72.59
22	KERSHAW	39,015	139,687	9.36	56,220	2,738	198,066.05	165,072.69	83.34
23	LANCASTER	53,361	159,504	8.00	64,714	3,022	195,803.73	128,867.00	65.81
24	LAURENS	52,214	140,385	9.92	96,515	2,707	192,096.62	109,376.41	56.94
25	LEE	18,929	40,102	2.00	23,193	1,317	42,263.80	26,369.00	55.29
26	LEXINGTON	140,353	413,567	24.70	140,155	6,894	522,264.00	403,820.90	77.32
27	MARION	34,179	129,279	7.30	48,515	2,713	157,146.61	119,750.09	76.20
28	MARLBORO	31,634	76,359	7.90	35,102	2,130	113,530.24	55,067.20	48.50
29	MCCORMICK	7,797	10,159	1.00	9,749	613	20,282.89	11,827.50	58.31
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	47,261	122,592	7.89	67,637	3,258	137,602.18	91,000.00	66.13
31	OCONEE	48,611	205,160	13.00	89,685	2,643	243,682.14	199,223.00	81.76
32	ORANGEBURG	82,276	221,221	14.50	58,129	5,784	267,452.52	199,234.58	74.49
33	PICKENS	79,292	178,485	14.60	71,526	6,324	286,727.06	208,232.00	72.62
34	RICHLAND	267,823	940,723	89.60	388,860	28,783	1,999,133.42	1,662,320.00	83.15
35	SPARTANBURG	201,553	574,896	45.10	250,949	11,381	947,369.34	727,010.00	76.74
36	SUMTER	88,243	226,300	13.39	91,248	4,278	330,289.21	232,992.00	70.54
37	UNION	30,751	38,224	4.00	32,271	1,245	76,063.37	47,892.31	62.96
38	WILLIAMSBURG	38,226	48,421	3.20	24,253	1,979	85,189.50	38,523.00	45.22
39	YORK	106,720	339,117	23.50	141,938	7,223	468,997.00	379,792.00	80.98
	MEAN	79,980	229,748	17.66	101,497	5,702	$ 373,388.14	$ 282,793.79	70.37%
	MEDIAN	52,214	140,385	9.92	64,714	3,823	$ 198,066.05	$ 162,620.18	72.59%
	SUM	3,119,208	8,960,159	688.74	3,958,378	222,380	$14,562,137.63	$11,028,957.67	NA

(1) BOOKS ONLY. (2) ALL SOURCES; EXCLUDES INCOME FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS. (3) TAX, APPROPRIATION, REVENUE SHARING FOR OPERATIONS; EXCLUDES INCOME FOR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS. (4) LOCAL OPERATING REVENUE AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OPERATING INCOME. NA = NOT APPLICABLE.

Source: South Carolina Public Library Annual Statistical Summary, FY 82.

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SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC LIBRARIES: ALPHABETICAL LIST, FY 82

	COUNTY OR REGIONAL LIBRARY	1980 POP.	REG. BORR.	% POP. REG.	CIRC. PER BORR.	CIRC. PER VOL. (1)	CIRC. PER FTE STAFF	MAIN LIB. CIRC. PER HR.	BR./STA. CIRC. PER HR.	REM. CIRC. PER HR.	IN-LIB. USE PER WK.	REF. TRANS. PER WK.
1	ABBEVILLE-GREENWOOD	80,474	36,493	45.35	7.59	2.05	16,786	57.99	11.05	105.59	635	557
2	ABBE	161,139	54,542	33.85	8.49	2.70	15,093	27.05	29.44	72.98	1,054*	657
3	ARJ	43,363	16,151	37.25	5.16	1.69	10,042	10.13	4.96	42.34	879	93
4	ANDERSON	133,235	31,483	23.63	12.86	2.21	19,191	63.08	18.01	101.55	235	230
5	BEAUFORT	65,364	23,856	36.50	6.41	1.75	12,231	21.73	28.84	17.73	NR	200
6	BERKELEY	94,727	14,207	15.00	9.67	2.17	12,268	29.17	10.45	53.15	500	143
7	CALHOUN	12,206	2,281	18.69	21.39	1.43	13,939	13.88	8.26	38.88	15	10
8	CHARLESTON	277,308	74,067	26.71	9.75	NR	10,776	63.52	28.64	85.82	19,897	1,091*
9	CHEROKEE	40,983	20,339	49.63	3.94	2.04	20,560	45.58	23.53	32.80	2,564	107
10	CHESTER	30,148	11,824	39.22	8.07	1.95	11.752	23.05	9.91	38.36	267	152
11	CHESTERFIELD	38,161	10,910	28.59	10.64	2.49	14,977	13.65	18.47	36.50	NR	65
12	CLARENDON	27,464	4,940	17.99	11.10	3.71	14,055	18.37	NA	59.80	NR	125
13	COLLETON	31,676	16,523	52.16	3.30	1.91	12,902	24.65	NA	38.51	150	35
14	DARLINGTON	62,717	15,586	24.85	8.55	1.59	12,002	16.58	17.34	3.86	280	261
15	DILLON	31,083	10,000	32.17	7.53	1.09	13,949	12.12	12.01	26.98	10	30
16	DORCHESTER	58,266	19,544	33.54	8.84	3.58	14,650	15.13	52.39	46.70	1,656	287
17	FAIRFIELD	20,700	7,478	36.13	7.37	1.32	10,911	14.82	2.50	18.93	700	60
18	FLORENCE	110,163	61,331	55.67	5.80	2.56	13,173	71.27	9.66	54.12	416	613
19	GEORGETOWN	42,461	18,720	44.09	1.66	1.40	8,477	17.35	5.31	16.40	NR	NR
20	GREENVILLE	287,913	115,165	40.00	9.30	2.12	11,149	109.86	30.68	59.77	11,807	5,767
21	HORRY	101,419	31,054	30.62	6.44	1.55	10,805	21.72	12.57	26.49	NR	60
22	KERSHAW	39,015	20,319	52.08	6.87	2.46	14,924	33.20	9.12	38.04	105	64
23	LANCASTER	53,361	12,266	22.99	13.00	2.38	19,938	42.22	18.56	41.43	1,200	70
24	LAURENS	52,214	21,000	40.22	6.68	1.38	14,152	28.87	15.69	37.53	258	141
25	LEE	18,929	2,936	15.51	13.66	1.61	20,051	17.00	NA	36.36	NR	20
26	LEXINGTON	140,353	88,701	63.20	4.66	2.80	16,744	42.83	20.64	87.14	5,632	1,70.
27	MARION	34,179	11,556	33.81	11.19	2.53	17,709	22.89	20.64	51.37	150	50
28	MARLBORO	31,634	12,074	38.17	6.32	2.08	9,666	15.55	NA	50.34	141	129
29	MCCORMICK	7,797	1,386	17.78	7.33	1.02	10,159	4.33	NA	112.19	35	25
30	NEWBERRY-SALUDA	47,261	17,023	36.02	7.20	1.73	15,538	19.42	16.14	41.99	366	260
31	OCONEE	48,611	19,456	40.02	10.54	2.19	15,782	26.66	21.12	13.87	725	757
32	ORANGEBURG	82,276	29,310	35.62	7.55	3.62	15,257	61.53	8.79	26.64	407	239
33	PICKENS	79,292	18,785	23.69	9.50	9.34	12,225	32.78	17.53	13.74	177	153
34	RICHLAND	267,823	107,129	40.00	8.78	2.34	10,499	105.63	32.76	29.99	18,925	3,451
35	SPARTANBURG	201,553	54,426	27.00	10.56	2.19	12,747	101.47	14.45	36.09	NR	427*
36	SUMTER	88,243	22,475	25.47	10.07	2.33	16,901	65.60	NA	45.38	NR	140
37	UNION	30,751	4,903	6.19	7.80	1.07	9,556	12.38	NA	8.41	NR	32
38	WILLIAMSBURG	38,226	7,874	20.60	6.15	1.92	15,132	16.61	10.61	38.52	70	28
39	YORK	106,720	48,960	45.62	6.93	2.31	14,431	61.99	19.97	25.11	1,069	577
	MEAN	79,980	28,130	33.48	8.43	2.04	13,573	35.94	14.36	43.93	1,803	482
	MEDIAN	52,214	18,785	33.85	7.80	2.08	13,949	24.65	12.57	38.51	258	141
	SUM	3,119,208	1,097,073	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,401.66	560.04	1,713.40	70,325	18,811

(1) BOOKS ONLY. NA = NOT APPLICABLE NR = NOT REPORTED * = MAIN LIBRARY ONLY

Source: South Carolina Public Library Annual Statistical Summary, FY 82.

	Population of Area Taxed for Support 1970 Census	OPERATING INCOME 1980-81				Receives Millage
		Income '80-'81 Total Budget	Total Local Income	LSCA Grants	State Aid	
Regional Libraries						
Abbeville-Greenwood	70,798	$ 280,509.08	$ 215,002.51	$ 12,348.07	$ 53,098.50	X
Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield	139,841	433,061.87	304,751.23	23,429.89	104,880.75	X
Allendale-Hampton-Jasper	37,455	108,627.88	72,086.00	8,450.63	28,091.25	
Newberry-Saluda	43,801	130,057.88	83,430.90	13,776.21	32,850.75	
County Libraries 100,000 & Over						
Anderson County Library	105,474	483,612.96	366,566.35	17,941.11	79,105.50	X
Charleston County Library	247,650	1,291,188.07	1,082,994.08	22,456.49	185,737.50	
Greenville County Library	240,546	2,288,282.00	2,083,848.00	24,024.00	180,410.00	X
Richland County Public Library	233,868	1,781,327.67	1,573,994.79	31,931.88	175,401.00	
Spartanburg County Library	173,724	877,476.83	706,717.00	40,466.83	130,293.00	
County Libraries 50,000-100,000						
Beaufort County Library	51,136	284,495.87	244,486.08	1,657.79	38,352.00	
Berkeley County Library	56,199	222,562.40	167,082.40	13,330.75	42,149.25	
Darlington County Library	53,442	290,474.40	246,434.00	3,958.90	40,081.50	X
Florence County Library	89,646	452,925.78	351,074.33	35,624.45	67,227.00	
Horry County Memorial Library	69,992	357,394.81	294,969.09	10,301.72	52,494.00	X
Lexington County Circ. Library	89,012	335,305.37	249,697.94	18,851.43	66,759.00	X
Orangeburg County Free Library	69,789	284,861.00	188,877.81	13,641.49	82,342.00	
Pickens County Library	58,956	264,489.05	210,514.05	5,758.01	44,217.00	
Sumter County Library	79,425	331,480.04	233,904.54	8,686.75	59,568.75	
York County Library	85,216	351,717.00	323,518.00	12,287.00	63,912.00	
County Libraries 25,000-50,000						
Cherokee County Public Library	38,791	174,814.22	141,910.05	5,314.92	27,593.25	X
Chester County Public Library	29,811	105,726.04	78,776.49	4,391.30	22,358.25	X
Chesterfield County Library	33,867	107,570.99	66,584.25	8,736.49	25,250.25	
Clarendon County Library	25,604	63,585.15	44,382.15	0	19,203.00	
Colleton County Memorial Library	27,622	111,022.45	93,878.45	4,427.50	20,716.50	
Dillon County Library	28,638	79,975.80	50,343.49	8,003.81	21,628.50	
Dorchester County Library	32,276	215,362.74	179,673.47	11,482.27	24,207.00	X
Georgetown County Mem. Library	33,500	165,317.09	135,272.00	4,920.00	25,125.00	
Kershaw County Library	34,727	177,074.44	147,487.83	3,541.36	26,045.25	
Lancaster County Library	43,328	177,910.65	140,209.08	5,205.77	32,496.00	
Laurens County Library	49,713	196,468.52	146,218.95	12,964.82	37,284.75	
Marion County Library	30,270	133,265.18	108,878.08	1,884.60	22,702.50	X
Marlboro County Public Library	27,151	91,870.31	71,3 7.06	0	20,383.25	
Oconee County Library	40,728	227,643.83	191,360.47	5,787.36	30,548.00	
Union Carnegie Library	29,230	76,329.94	51,080.93	3,326.51	21,922.50	
Williamsburg County Library	34,243	79,247.64	32,100.00	21,465.39	25,682.25	
County Libraries 25,000 & Under						
Calhoun County Public Library	10,760	64,941.34	50,366.98	6,470.26	8,085.00	
Fairfield County Library	19,999	107,246.50	77,674.95	14,572.70	14,999.25	
Lee County Public Library	18,323	35,855.23	22,112.98	0	13,742.25	
McCormick County Library	7,955	18,971.58	10,269.80	2,735.71	5,966.25	
Municipal & Township Libraries						
Chapin Memorial Library		73,477.73	73,477.73	0	0	
South Carolina State Library		881,941.00				
TOTALS	2,590,516	$14,190,706.13	$10,913,423.21	$443,454.17	$1,942,897.18	

Source: South Carolina State Library Annual Report, 1981

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Exhibit 3 (cont.)

	BOOKSTOCK				CIRCULATION			REGISTERED USERS		INTERLIBRARY LOANS				
	Total Vols. (Books)	Vols. Added (Books)	Newspapers (Titles)	Periodicals (Titles)	Total (All Materials)	Total Books	Juvenile Books	Total	Juvenile	Volumes Lent	Volumes Borrowed	Reference Transactions per Typical Week	Number of Branches & Stations	Bookmobiles Operated
Regional Libraries														
Abbeville-Greenwood	129,832	6,230	7	155	265,766	236,018	94,351	34,123	13,738	3	147	488	5	1
Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield	164,725	7,330	19	289	521,822	511,690	168,769	52,881		7	1,048	544	8	1
Allendale-Hampton-Jasper	45,589	2,574	8	110	72,195	66,524	26,601	17,188	6,948	0	502	87.9	2	1
Newberry-Saluda	67,894	2,111	7	117	129,391	122,968	49,645	16,020	5,433	0	95	502	2	1
County Libraries 100,000 & Over														
Anderson County Library	167,107	7,357	13	304	420,422	386,820	158,153	30,351	7,536	59	705	128	7	1
Charleston County Library	416,298	19,891	44	588	721,880			77,059		130	615	1,063	8	2
Greenville County Library	475,921	42,983	41	1,025	1,196,196	1,175,728		115,000	31,000	123	854	5,265	10	3
Richland County Public Library	369,396	23,469	33	1,419	901,008	866,562	311,156	110,000	30,000	437	634	3,280	6	1
Spartanburg County Library	245,284	12,066	29	444	570,937	549,807	220,975	41,354		97	637	780	5	2
County Libraries 50,000-100,000														
Beaufort County Library	80,250	3,864	13	160	144,140	136,455	32,719	23,474		0	531	82	1	1
Berkeley County Library	61,320	4,767	6	106	142,348	139,733	51,237	12,892	4,010	0	241	82	3	1
Darlington County Library	88,039	4,887	361	34	120,061	111,806	54,208	12,377	4,736	25	322	240	4	1
Florence County Library	118,767	9,534	18	342	322,967	297,665	128,168	55,888	25,507	35	586	534	5	1
Horry County Memorial Library	116,984	8,582	11	294	217,015	206,622	71,792	38,158		4	524	77	4	1
Lexington County Circ. Library	139,968	6,334	14	223	365,227	345,743	168,335	79,142	38,469	0	107	1,521	6	1
Orangeburg County Free Library	57,963	4,886	7	161	187,241	184,645	64,350	26,427		3	242	125	3	1
Pickens County Library	66,366	5,324	8	166	176,842	170,951	58,268	25,000		33	348	127	4	1
Sumter County Library	87,560	5,145	16	240	210,459	200,567	75,327	21,068	5,823	15	400	156	0	1
York County Library	141,802	10,707	13	256	329,592	318,337	132,331	40,359	12,392	10	295	516	3	1
County Libraries 25,000-50,000														
Cherokee County Public Library	73,932	3,986	8	131	142,125	130,218	45,702	19,299		92	548	89	1	1
Chester County Public Library	45,137	3,343	6	122	99,885	94,507	39,494	14,548	5,280	1	478	141	1	1
Chesterfield County Library	39,681	3,236	6	73	100,474	90,538	44,180	11,000	3,000	0	1,003	84	2	1
Clarendon County Library	11,152	1,822	6	94	43,673	40,897	18,518	4,136	1,356	0	1,572	55	0	0
Colleton County Memorial Library	54,585	3,301	8	106	98,450	98,022	36,723	12,264	4,468	0	365	34	0	1
Dillon County Library	60,652	2,000	6	155	63,618	58,227	21,676	10,000	5,000	0	246	33	2	1
Dorchester County Library	42,393	4,350	9	139	151,459	146,566	65,517	15,691	6,076	0	983	63	1	1
Georgetown County Mem. Library	46,996	2,662	12	126	71,068	70,412	31,692	16,063		0	371	132	1	1
Kershaw County Library	59,846	3,803	15	168	132,184	131,352	44,316	19,453	8,125	25	170	40	1	1
Lancaster County Library	63,066	3,328	5	110	154,209	148,840	48,119	9,909	4,019	4	178	74	1	1
Laurens County Library	94,280	3,534	13	157	144,519	137,123	44,939	22,000		42	1,018	137	2	1
Marion County Library	46,242	4,196	8	115	131,891	125,409	48,119	11,055				43	2	1
Marlboro County Public Library	34,066	1,682	7	77	70,561	68,023	22,809	10,478	2,270	0	145	42	0	1
Oconee County Library	87,526	3,180	7	114	187,579	179,876	50,135	20,062	5,500	32	403	248	3	1
Union Carnegie Library	32,305	1,497	6	194	38,498	35,454	10,544	4,882	1,289	4	85	23	0	1
Williamsburg County Library	23,073	2,088	8	76	37,107	35,876	14,715	7,278	3,422	0	848	27	1	0
County Libraries 25,000 & Under														
Calhoun County Public Library	31,036	1,042	2	108	47,661	44,288	22,195	2,299	1,086	0	678	25	1	1
Fairfield County Library	37,996	2,979	5	109	49,605	46,763	13,710	7,037		5	189	60	2	1
Lee County Public Library	22,663	1,715	3	84	36,043	33,275	11,916	4,531	1,500	0	242	15	0	1
McCormick County Library	9,747	715	1	35	9,177	8,539	2,238	1,211	367	0	33	15	0	0
Municipal & Township Libraries														
Chapin Memorial Library	44,158	5,710	15	110	94,334	88,883	16,867	9,981						
South Carolina State Library	159,199		23	1,810	44,820					23,141		215		
TOTALS	4,160,972	248,370	847	10,718	8,986,289	7,881,319	2,527,308	1,062,933	238,350	24,327	18,368	16,973	107	40

Source: South Carolina State Library Annual Report, 1981

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Exhibit 3 (cont.)

	OPERATING EXPENDITURES 1980-81						
	Total	Salaries	Books & Periodicals	Equipment	Audio-Visual Materials	Other Operating Expenses	Capital Outlay
Regional Libraries							
Abbeville-Greenwood	$ 270,166.71	$ 152,849.90	$ 51,112.58	$ 3,160.51	$ 2,185.80	$ 60,937.96	$ 0
Aiken-Bamberg-Barnwell-Edgefield	404,389.09	242,395.37	75,622.14	11,101.81	4,535.87	70,734.10	0
Allendale-Hampton-Jasper	109,379.88	67,075.63	32,948.33	1,716.00	0	7,639.93	0
Newberry-Saluda	128,343.54	79,731.02	24,667.39	6,192.38	743.94	17,009.87	0
County Libraries 100,000 & Over							
Anderson County Library	488,766.57	253,494.71	77,863.82	13,974.33	0	143,433.71	4,866.01
Charleston County Library	1,274,225.92	651,781.05	290,951.79	20,720.20	4,702.01	300,070.87	0
Greenville County Library	2,229,430.00	1,428,928.00	328,124.00	22,443.00	33,000.00	416,935.00	1,870.00
Richland County Public Library	1,650,458.13	788,782.16	338,225.69	57,985.22	12,736.58	452,728.48	0
Spartanburg County Library	867,350.83	506,155.00	115,586.16	6,667.78	6,429.00	232,512.89	0
County Libraries 50,000-100,000							
Beaufort County Library	259,292.35	141,921.45	29,555.72	10,677.24	4,985.86	73,052.08	0
Berkeley County Library	222,232.63	145,524.86	37,348.80	5,939.39	1,356.94	32,062.64	0
Darlington County Library	291,457.80	141,537.65	48,194.40	1,779.32	2,878.18	97,268.25	18,817.17
Florence County Library	459,389.92	238,691.36	90,141.22	5,871.31	4,256.23	120,424.80	15,000.00
Horry County Memorial Library	364,193.53	217,037.34	68,243.81	975.52	4,874.06	75,062.78	0
Lexington County Gen. Library	154,172.51	243,520.40	48,917.17	1,366.29	0	57,368.65	0
Orangeburg County Free Library	255,232.11	145,366.83	65,082.51	6,823.00	440.00	37,519.97	0
Pickens County Library	263,614.59	127,077.25	52,413.05	1,260.25	2,023.30	80,840.74	0
Sumter County Library	307,697.12	179,311.28	64,201.78	1,450.22	6,858.56	56,075.28	0
York County Library	410,547.00	275,848.00	70,280.00	0	2,328.00	62,099.00	501,905.00
County Libraries 25,000-50,000							
Cherokee County Public Library	167,658.77	88,770.96	32,159.54	47,400.13	1,388.14	0	0
Chester County Public Library	105,573.38	61,830.21	21,893.95	1,433.43	0	20,397.79	0
Chesterfield County Library	100,524.60	59,962.12	23,651.80	2,385.70	681.76	13,841.26	0
Clarendon County Library	79,792.60	33,714.30	27,524.98	4,657.24	0	13,896.18	630.00
Colleton County Memorial Library	118,066.06	70,690.51	25,616.05	3,569.56	637.87	17,552.27	9,870.00
Dillon County Library	79,975.80	38,718.73	16,879.59	14,803.73	0	9,573.75	4,538.00
Dorchester County Library	195,807.00	110,239.74	43,230.05	6,390.44	0	35,946.77	0
Georgetown County Mem. Library	151,086.50	79,551.42	35,307.85	2,610.23	1,781.67	31,853.33	0
Kershaw County Library	176,531.80	110,090.50	33,680.21	1,660.26	695.83	30,405.00	0
Lancaster County Library	176,957.52	85,374.30	34,163.89	1,128.44	752.60	55,538.29	8,792.00
Laurens County Library	189,346.82	118,998.21	31,122.63	6,585.02	1,453.25	31,187.71	0
Marion County Library	143,020.60	85,835.32	27,991.62	405.60	919.33	27,868.73	0
Marlboro County Public Library	89,488.50	48,024.40	14,683.07	4,284.80	0	22,496.23	0
Oconee County Library	225,480.90	139,009.50	39,210.58	14,027.44	900.00	32,333.38	0
Union Carnegie Library	76,227.91	43,207.27	13,683.41	3,132.97	4,239.91	11,964.35	0
Williamsburg County Library	77,726.49	28,644.01	26,794.95	9,330.52	0	12,957.01	4,751.55
County Libraries 25,000 & Under							
Calhoun County Public Library	64,653.38	27,014.82	10,159.23	4,390.72	212.50	10,876.11	0
Fairfield County Library	107,779.75	56,521.39	30,519.90	1,634.56	4,772.68	14,331.22	19,880.68
Lee County Public Library	35,977.87	18,987.19	12,448.89	2,338.71	182.10	2,040.68	0
McCormick County Library	18,971.55	6,981.10	6,565.16	439.98	206.82	4,778.49	0
Municipal & Township Libraries							
Chapin Memorial Library	73,284.12	48,092.49	21,916.22	0	0	3,275.41	252,380.00
South Carolina State Library	...	686,223.00	175,979.00	...	...	...	.....
TOTALS	$13,064,274.15	$9,071,535.74	$2,624,464.83	$115,653.05	$111,731.61	$1,803,090.91	$839,127.01

Source: South Carolina State Library Annual Report, 1981

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Exhibit 4

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SUPPORTED INSTITUTIONS
LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1980-81

		OPERATING EXPENSES						INCOME			BOOKSTOCK				PERSONNEL	
	Residents	Total	Salaries	Books & Other Materials	Audio-Visuals	Other Operating Expenses	Equipment or Capital Outlay	Total	Inst. & Other Funds	State Library Grants	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Periodicals	Newspapers	Professional	Non-Prof.
Adult Correctional Institutions—S. C. Department of Corrections Libraries	8,151(a)	$101,641.00	$ 72,952.00	$ 16,042.00	$ 6,647.00	$ 6,000.00	$	$101,641.00	$ 88,541.00	$ 13,100.00	28,164	4,477	28	4	1	27
Aiken Youth Center *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Correctional Institution*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutchman Correctional Institution *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Givens Youth Center *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goodman Correctional Center *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirkland Correctional Institution *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MacDougall Youth Correctional Center *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manning Correctional Institution *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maximum Security Center *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perry Correctional Institution *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reception and Evaluation Center *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walden Correctional Institution *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wateree River Correctional Institution *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women's Correctional Institution *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Youth Services Institutions																
Birchwood School	438	21,812.58	18,425.94	3,386.64				21,812.58	20,384.58	1,428.00	2,855	153	41	3	1	
Willow Lane School	148	16,926.84	14,983.36	1,721.09	222.39			16,932.11	16,118.36	813.75	5,950	173	32	4		1
Reception and Evaluation Center	131	21,100.57	19,423.26	1,677.31				21,100.15	20,350.57	749.58	2,797	231	27	3	1	
Institutions for the Mentally Retarded																
Coastal Center	470	14,935.00	11,435.00	2,500.50		1,000.00		14,935.00	14,935.00		5,693	100	25	3		1
Midlands Center	797	31,653.25	25,157.00	3,745.50	2,325.75	425.00		31,651.42	29,002.00	2,649.42	7,771	377	47	2	1	1
Pee Dee Center	435	10,000.00	5,900.00		4,100.00			9,637.12	7,000.00	2,637.12						1
Whitten Center	1,479	62,037.00	47,908.00	9,370.00	4,321.00	460.00		62,037.00	57,687.00	4,350.00	18,726	310	60	4	1	3
Mental Health Institutions																
Bryan Memorial Psychiatric Hospital	2,872**	23,278.50	19,881.00	3,087.50	200.00	110.00		23,271.72	22,091.00	1,180.72	1,531	427	72	6		1
Crafts-Farrow State Hospital	1,573	47,445.00	39,646.00	6,478.00	2,079.00	242.00		47,445.00	42,918.00	4,527.00	9,629	341	80	21		3
S. C. State Hospital—Horger Library	1,359	51,728.00	39,959.00	9,219.00	600.00	1,550.00	400.00	51,728.00	47,591.00	4,137.00	11,647	474	80	37	1	3
William S. Hall Institute (b)	No Statistics Given in Report														1	2
Institutions for Physically Disabled																
S. C. School for the Blind	227	15,844.00	15,844.00					15,844.00	15,844.00		6,454	20				1
S. C. School for the Deaf	286	3,634.00	3,000.00	550.00		84.00		3,634.00	3,634.00		6,400	1,129	33	2		1
S. C. Crippled Children's Convalescent (Ctr.) (c)	150**	3,160.94	918.42	1,[illegible].03	408.91	102.72	204.86	2,410.94	160.94	2,250.00	1,011	426	6			1
Special Institutions																
John de la Howe School	203	21,719.00	16,825.00	2,017.00		2,877.00		21,706.91	20,732.00	974.91	4,628	317	36	5		2
State Parks Health Center	585**	2,433.02	2,275.12	118.50		39.40		2,433.02	2,433.02		7,942	40	41	5		1
Beckman Vocational Rehabil. Center (d)	243**	500.00		500.00				500.36		500.36						
Holmesview Center (d)	250**	500.00		500.00				500.36		500.36						
Morris Village (d)	1,450**	1,000.00		1,000.00				1,000.71		1,000.71						
Palmetto Center (d)	400**	500.00		500.00				500.36		500.36						
S. C. State Library								203.93		203.93						
	21,965	$451,848.70	$353,531.10	$ 63,918.57	$ 20,904.05	$ 12,890.12	$ 604.86	$450,925.69	$409,422.47	$ 41,503.22	121,198	8,895	608	99	7	49

* Served by the S. C. Department of Corrections Library Services Division.
** Represents total residents served annually, not capacity or population of institution.
(a) Total number of residents for all 14 adult correctional centers served.
(b) Library for professional staff only (300 staff members).
(c) Served by Florence County Library under contract between S. C. State Library, Florence County Library, and the Convalescent Center.
(d) No library at the Center. The State Library selects and purchases paperback books for these institutions.

Source: South Carolina State Library Annual Report, 1981

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Source: South Carolina State Library Annual Report, 1981

Exhibit 5

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
ANNUAL LIBRARY STATISTICS, 1980-81 FISCAL YEAR

	OPERATING EXPENSES, 1980-81				LIBRARY COLLECTIONS			PERSONNEL (Full-Time Equivalent)			
	Grand Total	Salaries & Wages	Books & Other Library Materials	Binding	Total Volumes	Volumes Added	Volumes Withdrawn	Professional	Non-Professional	Number of Hours of Student Assistance	Total Enrollment
FOUR YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES											
Allen University	No Report Received										
Baptist College at Charleston	$ 403,883.30	$ 268,787.92	$ 123,033.71	$ 5,000.00	115,963	7,924	1,000	8	16	9,841	
Benedict College	248,435.00	168,907.00	58,148.00	1,499.00	119,751	3,679	81	9	5		1,428
Bob Jones University	223,000.00	151,000.00	68,130.65	3,879.35	171,824	5,700	75	7.5	4.5	32,078.50	6,001
Central Wesleyan College	95,149.00	60,010.00	26,877.00	1,659.00	53,241	3,286	18	2	3.5	1,312	383
Citadel	482,240.00	279,454.00	151,020.00	5,000.00	174,255	4,915	327	5	11	2,062	
Claflin College	255,738.00	149,275.00	80,837.00	1,603.00	125,143	3,908		4	6.5	8,670	1,879
Clemson University	2,321,149.00	1,009,278.00	975,284.00	49,631.00	815,166	37,834	3,691	19	56.5	10,920	11,048
Coastal Carolina	352,723.00	122,521.00	150,568.00	13,592.00	83,027	8,499	277	4	5	3,254	1,800
Coker College	79,846.97	43,482.00	35,237.91	1,127.06	60,398	200	582	2.0	1.1	2,641	277
College of Charleston	695,799.00	389,976.00	249,000.00	9,276.00	228,499	9,717		10	20	18,158	4,214
Columbia Bible College	166,426.00	78,952.00	54,557.00	1,352.00	55,450	2,589	59	2	6.6	4,078	820
Columbia College	223,463.00	127,842.00	68,819.00	5,289.00	152,527	16,511	620	4	3	6,259	1,034
Converse College	224,198.00	120,716.00	97,482.00	6,000.00	119,529	4,841	59	3	4.25	4,100	1,957
Erskine College	127,036.00	50,831.00	67,162.00		109,000	5,495	2,321	2	4.5	1,800	655
Francis Marion College	651,943.92	306,430.70	295,111.49	12,805.25	226,178	11,140	392	8	11	7,255.6	2,167*
Furman University	517,987.00	232,877.00	244,956.00	13,073.00	263,723	9,372	520	7	10	9,068	2,627*
Lander College	275,611.00	143,141.00	98,868.00	3,426.00	131,709	7,634	324	3.4	5.5	5,956.75	1,507*
Limestone College	62,640.00	39,251.00	23,389.00		54,140	1,029	472	2	2	1,112	1,130†
Lutheran Theol. Southern Seminary	108,504.56	69,164.99	34,727.16	3,715.63	74,198	3,014	100	2	1	2,300	172
Medical University of S. C.	897,837.00	491,065.00	308,000.00	20,000.00	141,361	8,868	276	12	23	7,000	
Morris College	281,432.00	96,801.00	38,048.00	764.00	98,443	5,364	44	3	4	13,078.5	1,155
Newberry College	170,286.05	99,687.97	54,119.97	4,949.45	75,752	5,422	416	3.25	5	4,492	805
Presbyterian College	204,810.00	97,739.00	88,488.00	3,359.00	116,346	4,608	1,739	2.0	3.5	2,765	922
South Carolina State College	419,178.00	229,654.00	186,024.00	3,500.00	224,335	4,005		8	6	18,550	
Southern Methodist College	21,146.30	10,350.00	10,660.00	136.30	12,126			1		540	
University of South Carolina	4,824,708.00	2,896,474.00	1,716,344.00	153,118.00	1,877,536	59,068	346	57.5	106	60,305	21,059
USC-Aiken	319,451.00	126,908.00	114,912.00	11,279.00	78,582	8,618	286	3	6.5	2,000	3,035
USC-Spartanburg	312,408.60	174,963.00	131,710.50	5,735.10	113,965	14,975	309	5	7	6,381.50	2,608
Voorhees College	93,462.00	62,332.00	31,130.00	1,250.00	97,550	1,000	350	3	5	8,378	
Winthrop College	684,482.00	450,770.00	222,869.00	10,843.00	289,306	8,817	214	13	18	23,694.5	5,040
Wofford College	250,495.00	150,495.00	75,000.00	10,000.00	169,326	11,193	158	5.5	4	7,500	1,009.66
JUNIOR COLLEGES											
Anderson College	89,592.00	49,211.00	29,952.00	511.00	30,596	2,011	400	2	2.5	2,236	1,177
Clinton Junior College	No Report Received										
Friendship Junior College	No Report Received										
North Greenville College	74,999.00	44,886.00	25,925.00	2,478.00	35,728	1,302	95	2	2	2,592	636
Spartanburg Methodist College	75,500.00	50,000.00	24,000.00		27,501	1,093	200	1.5	1.5	70	928
USC-Beaufort	110,557.00	45,045.00	40,480.00	1,202.00	32,711	2,010	275	1.5	1.5	4,461	373
USC-Lancaster	75,274.02	37,847.20	35,766.46	1,660.36	37,152	1,521	2	1	3	1,437	352
USC-Salkehatchie	85,963.04	37,229.84	26,682.89		27,294	1,398	108	1	1.66		650
USC-Sumter	140,229.98	87,175.00	48,520.13	2,400.52	47,266	4,123	370	2	2.5	1,153	1,193
USC-Union	66,577.45	31,316.71	19,742.15	887.85	20,461	847	...	1	1.4	1,182.5	...
TECHNICAL COLLEGES											
Aiken	86,083.14	59,856.10	21,074.32	.....	14,402	910	...	1	5	.5	...
Beaufort	90,771.00	68,380.00	22,441.00	.....	15,129	1,160	...	1	3	1,099	...
Chesterfield-Marlboro	52,878.98	25,830.00	26,426.98		18,800	810	50	1	1.5	550	...
Florence-Darlington	69,669.43	44,715.22	23,721.85	1,232.36	25,811	611	397	1.5	2.5	2,539	2,269.0
Greenville	256,349.00	183,086.00	62,254.00	387.00	15,568	2,479	91	4.5	6	3,300	6,521
Horry-Georgetown	78,143.00	33,602.00	29,731.00		19,556	889	43	1	1.4	1,870	1,152
Midlands—Airport Campus	123,773.00	91,123.00	32,649.00		25,431	1,879	104	2	1	3,843	1,499
Midlands—Beltline Campus	130,044.00	98,228.00	32,816.00		30,242	1,033	149	2.5	1.0	2,540	3,300
Orangeburg-Calhoun	160,920.00	120,083.00	38,074.00	192.00	30,820	1,171	571	4	5.25	8,500	1,430
Piedmont	137,913.93	79,157.35	60,161.99	231.52	19,664	1,364	215	1	3.9	3,138	1,729.4
Spartanburg	70,887.00	52,110.00	27,577.00		23,839	994		1	2.5	440	2,853
Sumter	61,230.00	39,756.00	16,900.00	450.00	15,752	769	110	1	2	2,406	...
Tri-County	118,073.00	74,000.00	26,400.00	1,000.00	32,041	1,829		2	3		...
Trident Technical College—North Campus	270,873.00	219,253.00	51,600.00	50.00	28,265	1,785	234	3.5	4	3,028.5	...
Trident Technical College—Palmer Campus	112,127.00	65,624.00	31,650.00		21,547	1,051	883	2.5	2	6,720	
Williamsburg	91,793.17	33,650.53	27,729.23	413.41	12,063	1,718	345	1	3	338	465
York	83,994.00	31,544.00	22,450.00		17,893	770		1	1	1,308	1,590

* Fall only.
† On-campus program only.

Exhibit 5

STAFF (PROFESSIONAL LIBRARIANS) COMPARED TO ALA STANDARD

PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES	NO. LIBRARIANS 1978 (FTE)	FRACTION OF ALA STANDARD 1978 (%)	LETTER GRADE MEASUREMENT 1978	FRACTION OF * ALA STANDARD 1975 (%)	LETTER GRADE * MEASUREMENT 1975
College of Charleston	12	86%	B	59%	C
Francis Marion College	8	80	B	75	B
Lander College	4.3	61	C	86	B**
S. C. State College	8	67	C	57	C
The Citadel	5	50	D	42	D
USC - Aiken	3	50	D	40	D
USC - Coastal	3	43	D	33	--
USC - Spartanburg	4	57	C	50	D
Winthrop College	12	86	B	127	A

* Source: Resources, Table VI, p. 35

Source: CHE. South Carolina Master Plan for Higher Education.

Exhibit 6 (cont.)

BUILDING SIZE COMPARED TO ALA STANDARDS

PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES	NET AREA IN LIBRARY (sq. ft.)	FRACTION OF ALA STANDARD 1978 (%)	LETTER GRADE MEASUREMENT 1978	FRACTION OF * ALA STANDARD 1975 (%)	LETTER GRADE * MEASUREMENT 1975
College of Charleston	57,260	116%	A	62%	C
Francis Marion College	35,444	101	A	125	A
Lander College	26,468	118	A	53	D
S. C. State College	46,467	91	B	66	C
The Citadel	46,000	109	A	32	A
USC - Aiken	12,249	88	B	167	A
USC - Coastal	35,000	201	A	60	C
USC - Spartanburg	25,990	115	A	39	--
Winthrop	69,790	98	B	112	A

* Source: Resources, Table VII, p. 36

87

Source: CHE. South Carolina Master Plan for Higher Education.

88

Exhibit 6 (cont.)

COLLECTION SIZE (PRINT) COMPARED TO ALA STANDARDS

PUBLIC SENIOR COLLEGES	NUMBER VOLUMES HELD BY LIBRARY 1978	FRACTION OF ALA STANDARD 1978 (%)	LETTER GRADE MEASUREMENT 1978	FRACTION OF * ALA STANDARD 1975 (%)	LETTER GRADE * MEASUREMENT 1975
College of Charleston	196,539	95%	B	82%	B
Francis Marion College	185,966	111	A	74	C
Lander College	107,046	87	B	65	C
S. C. State College	207,765	106	A	140	A
The Citadel	243,087	111	A	78	C
USC - Aiken	48,888	42	--	27	--
USC - Coastal	61,653	50	D	36	--
USC - Spartanburg	96,000	77	C	39	--
Winthrop College	360,164	106	A	103	A

* Source: Resources, Table V, p. 34.

Source: CHE. South Carolina Master Plan for Higher Education.

APPLICATIONS FOR PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1980-81 BY CATEGORY, BY COUNTY

County	Total	AFDC[1]	GDA[2]	SSI-Optional Supplement Aged	Blind	Disabled
State	45,389	36,621	7,850	435	12	471
Abbeville	371	269	83	15	—	4
Aiken	1,412	1,133	261	7	—	11
Allendale	331	242	81	2	—	6
Anderson	1,338	1,109	193	18	—	18
Bamberg	479	372	106	1	—	—
Barnwell	472	409	63	—	—	—
Beaufort	1,070	923	137	1	—	9
Berkeley	916	795	113	4	1	3
Calhoun	242	188	54	—	—	—
Charleston	3,944	3,347	531	20	9	37
Cherokee	614	507	100	4	—	3
Chester	458	391	62	5	—	—
Chesterfield	805	571	190	23	1	20
Clarendon	604	499	97	3	—	5
Colleton	821	623	181	7	—	10
Darlington	1,009	812	191	1	—	5
Dillon	827	638	147	6	—	36
Dorchester	874	690	169	11	—	4
Edgefield	340	273	65	2	—	—
Fairfield	276	234	42	—	—	—
Florence	1,983	1,609	316	20	—	38
Georgetown	629	524	104	—	—	1
Greenville	3,731	3,070	547	72	—	42
Greenwood	540	405	120	11	—	4
Hampton	465	381	83	1	—	—
Horry	1,556	1,251	281	8	—	16
Jasper	322	284	35	2	—	1
Kershaw	428	319	103	4	—	2
Lancaster	665	537	122	4	—	2
Laurens	762	621	119	16	—	6
Lee	523	393	130	—	—	—
Lexington	1,238	1,036	181	12	—	9
McCormick	205	141	64	—	—	—
Marion	990	778	210	2	—	—
Marlboro	601	469	110	15	1	6
Newberry	515	411	95	5	—	4
Oconee	370	285	71	7	—	7
Orangeburg	1,898	1,470	398	13	—	15
Pickens	768	628	120	13	—	7
Richland	3,208	2,487	624	23	—	74
Saluda	219	183	35	1	—	—
Spartanburg	2,491	2,031	388	39	—	33
Sumter	1,691	1,305	370	7	—	9
Union	382	325	50	2	—	5
Williamsburg	635	509	125	1	—	—
York	1,371	1,144	183	25	—	19

[1] Does not include AFDC Foster Home Care Applications.
[2] Includes General Disability Assistance Ineligible Spouse Applications.

Source: South Carolina Department of Social Services
Forty-fourth Annual Report.

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FOOD STAMP PARTICIPANTS: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS AND PARTICIPANTS PER MONTH, TOTAL BENEFITS,[1] BY COUNTY, FY 1980-81

County	Average Per Month[2] Public Assistance Households	Public Assistance Persons	Non-Public Assistance[3] Households	Non-Public Assistance[3] Persons	Total Benefits
State	23,706	80,548	126,993	366,949	$205,637,887
Abbeville	162	572	922	2,376	$ 1,311,096
Aiken	599	2,033	3,315	8,945	5,191,179
Allendale	250	933	1,003	2,951	1,756,985
Anderson	439	1,554	3,409	9,002	4,757,712
Bamberg	362	1,193	1,301	3,753	2,212,172
Barnwell	333	1,116	1,808	4,808	2,781,652
Beaufort	567	1,965	2,992	9,167	5,311,630
Berkeley	505	1,556	2,658	8,493	4,374,402
Calhoun	102	354	744	2,426	1,121,070
Charleston	2,890	9,366	11,250	33,018	20,889,438
Cherokee	337	1,116	1,723	4,829	2,623,175
Chester	162	553	1,348	3,813	1,864,322
Chesterfield	278	1,043	2,450	6,418	3,191,801
Clarendon	340	1,203	1,916	6,743	3,218,087
Colleton	325	1,184	1,601	5,006	2,569,485
Darlington	449	1,899	3,116	10,296	5,265,715
Dillon	314	1,258	2,194	7,851	3,980,060
Dorchester	481	1,498	2,468	6,826	3,911,111
Edgefield	130	483	818	2,584	1,329,737
Fairfield	158	590	1,521	4,375	2,230,947
Florence	987	3,337	5,545	17,510	9,526,116
Georgetown	492	1,761	2,079	6,471	3,551,073
Greenville	1,622	5,264	6,448	17,026	10,749,627
Greenwood	277	918	1,849	4,816	2,489,080
Hampton	256	988	882	2,548	1,492,364
Horry	[illegible]	2,336	4,705	14,563	7,632,898
Jasper	363	1,191	1,238	3,296	2,066,305
Kershaw	174	576	1,542	4,102	2,060,403
Lancaster	189	651	1,614	4,454	2,099,959
Laurens	371	1,165	1,708	4,449	2,587,736
Lee	270	955	1,707	5,832	2,866,621
Lexington	401	1,415	2,885	8,123	4,501,266
McCormick	118	401	571	1,613	870,787
Marion	564	1,767	2,820	7,600	4,392,238
Marlboro	312	1,150	2,578	7,385	3,597,753
Newberry	201	684	1,378	3,404	1,847,478
Oconee	52	189	1,699	4,584	2,102,148
Orangeburg	1,751	5,668	6,042	16,444	10,897,341
Pickens	263	767	1,862	5,019	2,640,252
Richland	2,201	7,252	8,449	22,942	14,962,852
Saluda	99	359	758	2,217	1,058,692
Spartanburg	1,016	3,369	7,443	9,941	11,389,633
Sumter	716	2,766	5,570	17,780	9,172,174
Union	105	383	903	2,587	1,296,068
Williamsburg	731	2,577	3,528	10,697	6,010,555
York	334	1,190	2,632	7,865	3,872,672

[1] Includes SSI/Elderly Cash Out Project Counties.
[2] Components may not add to total due to rounding.
[3] Includes combination households and participants in such households.

Source: South Carolina Department of Social Services
Forty-fourth Annual Report.

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Exhibit 9

RECENT TRENDS

SUBJECT	1960	1970	1980[2/]	PERCENT CHANGE 1960-1970	PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1980
POPULATION					
SOUTH CAROLINA					
Resident Population	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,121,833	8.7	20.5
Under 5 Years	294,913	235,818	238,516	-20.0	1.1
5-17 Years	697,563	719,874	703,450	3.2	-2.3
18-44 Years	850,158	958,219	1,314,590	12.7	37.2
45-64 Years	389,361	486,763	577,936	25.0	18.7
65 Years and Over	150,599	189,842	287,328	26.1	51.3
18 Years and Over	1,390,118	1,634,824	2,179,854	17.6	33.3
21 Years and Over	1,266,251	1,466,713	1,978,883	15.8	34.9
Median Age	23.4	24.8	28.2	6.0	13.7
Male	1,175,818	1,272,087	1,518,013	8.2	19.3
Female	1,206,776	1,318,429	1,603,807	9.3	21.6
White	1,551,022	1,794,430	2,147,224	15.7	19.7
Black	831,572[1/]	789,041	948,623	-5.1	20.2
Households	603,551	734,373	1,029,796	21.7	40.2
Population Per Household	3.81	3.39	2.93	-11.0	-13.6
Families	541,358	624,230	-	15.3	-
Female Head	69,868	83,014	-	18.8	-
White	386,540	468,931	-	21.3	-
Female Head	33,642	42,706	-	26.9	-
Black & Other	154,818	155,299	-	0.3	-
Female Head	36,226	40,308	-	11.3	-
Births, Live	59,702	52,283	51,908	-12.4	-0.7
Black & Other	25,274	19,580	21,349	-22.5	9.0
Illegitimate Live Births	7,418	7,858	11,191	5.9	42.4
Deaths	20,589	22,762	25,138	10.6	10.4
Infant Deaths	2,039	1,199	809	-41.2	-32.5
Marriages	38,964	57,887	53,915	48.6	-6.9
Divorces	3,101	5,829	13,595	88.0	133.2

1/: In 1960 Black and Others was 831,572.

2/: Revised 1980 census counts.

Source: Budget and Control Board. South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1981.

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Exhibit 9 (cont.)

RECENT TRENDS

SUBJECT	1960	1970	1980	PERCENT CHANGE 1960-1970	PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1980
INCOME					
Total Personal Income (Millions of $)	3,336	7,730	22,807	131.7	195.0
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	1,394	2,975	7,292	113.4	145.1
EMPLOYMENT					
Civilian Labor Force (Thousands)	838.3	1,004.0	1,306.0	19.8	30.1
Total Employment (Thousands)	803.7	956.0	1,216.0	18.9	27.2
Unemployed (Thousands)	34.6	48.0	90.0	38.7	87.5
Unemployment Rate (Percent)	4.1	4.8	6.9	-	-
Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Thousands)	583.0	842.0	1,187.4	44.4	41.0
Apparel & Textile Mills (Thousands)	162.0	193.0	184.4	19.1	-4.5
Manufacturing Employment (Thousands)	244.0	340.2	392.3	39.4	15.3
CAPITAL INVESTMENT					
*Value of Capital Investment (Millions of $)	1,561.2	3,455.7	11,060.0	121.3	220.1
Value of Foreign Investments In Manufacturing (Thousands of $)	32,083	72,300	348,908	125.4	382.6
GENERAL FUND REVENUES					
*Total General Fund Revenues Adjusted (Thousands of $)	246,088	456,644	1,598,098	85.6	250.0
*Total General Fund Expenditures - Adjusted (Thousands of $)	244,197	474,334	1,598,203	94.2	236.9
EDUCATION					
Professional Instructional Staff by School Level (1960 and 1970 - Headcount, 1980 FTE)					
Classroom Teachers (1960 and 1970 includes Special Education Teachers)					
Elementary (Excluding Kindergarten)	12,305	15,329	15,978.1	24.58	Not Comparable
Secondary	8,200	12,709	11,334.8	54.99	Not Comparable
Special Education Teachers					
Elementary	N/A	N/A	1,974.8	-	-
Secondary	N/A	N/A	793.2	-	-
Other Instructional Staff (Librarians, Counselors)					
Elementary	N/A	N/A	1,010.9	-	-
Secondary	N/A	N/A	984.1	-	-

Source: Budget and Control Board. South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1981.

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RECENT TRENDS

SUBJECT	1960	1970	1980	PERCENT CHANGE 1960-1970	PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1980
EDUCATION					
Total Professional Staff (1960 and 1970-Headcount, 1980 FTE)					
Classroom Teachers	20,505	28,038	27,312.9	36.74	Not Comparable
Special Education Teachers	N/A	N/A	2,768.0	-	- -
Other (Librarians and Counselors)	N/A	N/A	1,995.0	-	- -
Educational Level of Professional Instructional Staff (Headcount)					
Less than Bachelor's Degree	N/A	N/A	764	-	- -
Bachelor's Degree	N/A	N/A	12,522	-	- -
Bachelor's + 18 hours	N/A	N/A	7,929	-	- -
Master's Degree	N/A	N/A	12,748	-	- -
Master's + 30 hours	N/A	N/A	509		
Doctorate Degree	N/A	N/A	68	-	- -
Number of Public Schools					
Kindergarten Only	N/A	N/A	8	-	- -
Elementary (Grades K-8)	1,003	901	789	-10.17	-12.43
Secondary (Grades 7-12)	415	401	284	-3.37	-29.18
Special Education	N/A	N/A	22	-	- -
Area Vocational Centers	N/A	N/A	52	-	- -
Number of Private, Special and Denominational Schools					
Kindergarten Only	N/A	N/A	210	-	- -
Elementary and Secondary	80	123	241	53.75	95.93
Enrollment (Excluding Kindergarten)					
Public Schools	610,099	666,703	602,882	9.28	-9.57
Private, Special and Denominational Schools	15,924	22,745	45,437	42.83	99.77
Revenue for Public Education by Source (In Thousands of $)					
Local	$ 46,106	$130,262	$362,848	182.53	178.55
State	69,783	220,629	618,751	216.16	180.45
Federal	7,923	58,841	161,706	642.66	174.82
Current Expenditures by School Districts by Account (In Thousands of $)					
Administration and Instruction	$ 80,273	$242,738	$598,210	202.39	146.44
Other	18,667	62,194	282,649	233.18	354.46
Total Current Expenditures	98,940	304,933	880,859	208.20	188.87
Per Pupil Expenditures (1960 and 1970 based on ADA, 1980 based on ADM)	$ 213	$ 594	$ 1,381	178.87	Not Comparable
State Average Classroom Teacher Salaries-Elementary and Secondary Combined	$ 3,350	$ 6,883	$ 13,063	105.46	89.79
Number of Students Enrolled in Vocational Education	N/A	91,203	127,985	-	40.33
Number of Handicapped Children Receiving Services in Public Schools	3,317	26,430	85,922	696.80	225.09
Adult Education Enrollment	5,000	39,064	69,659	681.28	78.32
Median School Years Completed by Persons 25 Years or Older	8.7	10.5	N/A	20.69	-
Number of Public High School Graduates and Percent Entering Postsecondary Education, Gainful Employment and Other					
Public High School Graduates	22,291	34,216	37,672	53.50	10.10
Percent Entering Postsecondary Education (1960 includes four year colleges and junior colleges only, 1970 and 1980 includes all postsecondary education institutions).	30.8	49.6	52.7	61.04	6.25
Gainful Employment (includes Military)	N/A	36.0	33.0	-	-8.33
Other or Unknown	N/A	14.0	14.4	-	-0.69

Source:- Budget and Control Board. South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1981.

Exhibit 9 (cont.)

RECENT TRENDS

SUBJECT	1970	1980	% CHANGE 1970-1980
HEALTH			
INPATIENT HEALTH FACILITIES			
Community Hospitals (excluding Federal hospitals, infirmaries, psychiatric hospitals, hospital units of retardation facilities, Shriners' Hospital for crippled children, State Park Health Center)			
Beds	10,724	11,297	+ 5.34
Beds per 1,000 population	3.90	3.62	- 7.18
Nursing Care Facilities (excludes state-owned facilities)			
Beds	7,318	10,245	+40.00
Beds per 1,000 population (age 65 & over)	32.13	35.66	+10.99
Adult Residential Care			
Beds	2,053	2,519	+22.70
Beds per 1,000 population (age 65 & over)	9.01	8.77	- 2.66
Mental Health Facilities			
Long Term Psychiatric Hospital Beds	4,518	3,916	-13.32
Short Term Units, Community Hospital Beds	335	374	+11.64
Nursing Home Beds	300	300	0.00
Community Care Beds (Residential Care)	481	771	+60.29
Mental Retardation Facilities			
Institutional Beds	3,276	3,413	+ 4.18
Community Residence Beds	141	226	+60.28
Alcohol/Drug Abuse Facilities			
Morris Alcohol & Drug Addiction Treatment Center	53	186	+250.90
Detoxification Center Beds	125	164	+28.80
Halfway House Beds	233	278	+19.31
INPATIENT UTILIZATION DATA			
General Acute Hospitals (including Federal hospitals, civilian data; excludes other facilities as above)			
Patient Days of Care	2,827,150	3,168,422	+12.07
Average Daily Census	7,764	8,657	+11.50
Occupancy Rate (based on licensed beds)	71.3%	78.8%	+10.50
Emergency Visits	907,341	1,034,967	+14.10
Nursing Care Facilities			
Patient Days of Care	2,519,325	3,564,421	+41.50
Average Daily Census	6,902	9,847	+42.70
Occupancy Rate	94.3%	96.6%	+ 2.40
HEALTH MANPOWER EDUCATION-GRADUATES			
Physicians (Basic M.D. Degrees)	148	155	+ 4.73
Physicians (Primary Care Residencies)*	57	114	+100.00
Physicians (Secondary Care Specialty Residencies)	51	56	+ 9.80
Dentists (Basic D.M.D. Degrees)	51	15	-70.60
Pharmacists (Basic Degrees)	102	122	+19.60
Registered Nurses (All Basic Degrees)	673	746	+10.85
Licensed Practical Nurses	533	509	- 4.50
HEALTH MANPOWER			
Practitioners, per 100,000 population active, non-federal, providing patient care			
Physicians	N/A	122	
Dentists		33	
Optometrists		7.1	
Dispensing Pharmacists per 100 M.D.'s providing patient care	N/A	48	

N/A = Comparable data not available.
* = Includes Family Practice, Internal Medicine, General Surgery, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Emergency Medicine and Pediatrics.

Source: Budget and Control Board. South Carolina Statistical Abstract 1981.

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY AND PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

The South Carolina State Library, having secured an appropriation for state aid to county and regional libraries, invites the_____Library to participate and offers the following aid:

I. The services of a staff of trained librarians to confer with the local library board and librarian on matters of policy, procedure and practice.

II. A grant of_____per capita based on the population of the county or counties as reported in the latest Federal decennial census.

PROVIDED:

I. That library income from local tax sources in 19_____- 19_____ ($_____) is not less than the income received from the same sources in 19_____- 19_____ ($_____).
Amount Amount

That in no case shall the State's participation exceed 40% of the total income.

II. That the_____Library is administered by a legally appointed board which meets at least four times each year and that the Board agrees to the following:

A. To work toward the establishment of library systems adequate in size and support to provide a good level of service either through the consolidation of all public libraries in a county to form a strong county system or through the establishment of regional library systems in cooperation with neighboring counties.

B. To work for adequate tax support of the library.

C. To adopt a budget with correct proportions between salaries, books and maintenance.

D. To employ as soon as possible in professional and pre-professional positions librarians meeting the certification requirements established by the State Library.

E. To the systematic purchase of books from standard library lists.

F. To maintain or contract for service from a central library from which the system is administered which must:

1. Be open to the public at least 66 hours a week (population over 100,000); 54 hours a week (population 50,000-100,000); 44 hours a week (population 25,000-50,000); 34 hours a week (population under 25,000).
2. Provide adequate space for reading, reference, and technical services.
3. Provide sufficient equipment and supplies.
4. Maintain a reference collection and a representative collection of books and periodicals.
5. Provide circulation and reference service.

G. To develop and maintain an accepted plan (bookmobiles, branches, stations, etc.) for the distribution and use of books throughout the service area.

H. To supply the State Library with such statistics and information as it may request and to invite a librarian from the staff of the State Library to attend one meeting of the Board annually.

I. To have the financial records of the library audited annually by a certified public accountant and to furnish the State Library with a copy of the audit report.

_____Chairman

_____
Librarian, S.C. Library

_____County Library Board

_____Date

THIS AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED TOGETHER WITH THE PROPOSED LIBRARY BUDGET FOR_____TO SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY, 1500 SENATE STREET, P.O. BOX 11469, COLUMBIA 29211.

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Exhibit 11

SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARIES
1983
Library Services and Construction Act, as amended (P.L. 84-597)

	Name & Address	Identification	Date Term Expires
Public			
1.	Mrs. Lila Smoak, Librarian Colleton County Memorial Library 600 Hampton Street Walterboro, South Carolina 29488		9/83
2.	Mr. H. E. Simpson 7 Stono Drive Greenville, South Carolina 29609	(Trustee)	9/84
School			
3.	Miss Elizabeth L. Skardon Nursery Road Elementary 6706 Nursery Road Columbia, South Carolina 29210		9/83
Academic			
4.	Mrs. Frankie H. Cubbedge P. O. Box 335 Graniteville, South Carolina 29829		9/84
Special			
5.	Miss Robin K. Mills Coleman Karesh Law Library University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 29208	(Council Chairman)	9/83
Institutional			
6.	Dr. J. Blaine Kollar Superintendent of Educational Resources S. C. Department of Youth Services 4900 Broad River Road Columbia, South Carolina 29210		9/83

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Exhibit 11 (cont.)

	Name & Address	Identification	Date Term Expires
Users Representing the Disadvantaged			
7.	Mr. Robert Coffey Funding and Contracts Coordinator Child Development Section S. C. Department of Social Services Post Office Box 1520 Columbia, South Carolina 29202		9/83
Users			
8.	Ms. Suzanne Bridges Executive Director Federation Center of the Blind 119 South Kilbourne Road Columbia, South Carolina 29205		9/84
9.	Mrs. Bright G. Parker 1010 S. Petty Street Gaffney, South Carolina 29340	(Friends of the Library)	9/84
10.	Senator Alexander Macaulay Drawer 428 Courthouse Square Walhalla, South Carolina 29691	(General Assembly)	9/83
11.	Mr. Dallas Wilson Waccamaw Economic Opportunity Council 201 Beaty Street Conway, South Carolina 29526	(Planner)	9/83
12.	Mr. Overton G. Ganong Deputy Director S. C. Museum Commission 2221 Devine Street Suite 300 Columbia, South Carolina 29205	(State Employee)	9/84
13.	Mr. Henry Simmons, Sr. Route 1, Box 45 Hardeeville, South Carolina 29927	(County Government)	9/84

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Name & Address	Identification	Date Term Expires
Users		
14. Ms. Linda Lucas College of Librarianship Davis College University of South Carolina Columbia, South Carolina 29208	(College of Librarianship)	9/83
Ex Officio		
15. Dr. Carlanna Hendrick, Chairman South Carolina State Library Board 514 Iris Drive Florence, South Carolina 29501	(Teacher)	

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COMPARISON OF LOCAL TAX REVENUE
AND LIBRARY SUPPORT BY COUNTY

Exhibit 12

Rank According To Local Revenue	Counties (In parentheses, county population according to 1980 census)	Local Tax Revenue 1980-81*	Local Library Support 1982-83	Per Cent Revenue For Library	Rank by Per Cent Revenue
1	Greenville (287,913)	$57,995,164.05	$2,296,000.00	3.9590	1
2	Richland (267,823)	54,409,958.13	1,870,917.00	3.4386	3
3	Charleston (277,308)	47,529,063.63	1,477,053.00	3.1077	6
4	Spartanburg (201,553)	42,368,890.74	850,000.00	2.0062	31
5	Lexington (140,353)	32,828,331.48	375,000.00	1.1423	46
6	Anderson (133,235)	19,638,412.56	418,000.00	2.1285	28
7	Horry (101,419)	16,956,027.45	333,970.00	1.9696	33
8	York (106,720)	15,585,908.51	447,671.00	2.8723	7
9	Beaufort (65,364)	15,019,967.67	221,633.00	1.4756	42
10	Florence (110,163)	12,356,219.00	349,399.00	2.8277	9
11	Berkeley (94,727)	12,084,276.23	187,437.75	1.5511	40
12	Aiken (105,625)	10,859,018.74	224,981.00	2.0718	30
13	Darlington (62,717)	9,451,397.50	221,595.00	2.3446	26
14	Oconee (48,611)	9,015,572.89	219,489.00	2.4346	20
15	Orangeburg (82,276)	8,999,142.17	224,584.00	2.4956	18
16	Pickens (79,292)	8,827,072.94	214,332.00	2.4281	22
17	Greenwood (57,847)	8,218,996.61	227,129.59	2.7635	12
18	Lancaster (53,361)	7,695,309.16	140,587.00	1.8269	36
19	Dorchester (58,266)	7,644,543.45	207,095.50	2.7091	15
20	Sumter (88,243)	7,373,552.03	244,650.00	3.3179	4
21	Georgetown (42,461)	6,322,699.65	163,135.25	2.5802	17
22	Cherokee (40,983)	6,249,616.85	147,266.00	2.3564	25
23	Kershaw (39,015)	6,126,241.63	175,585.00	2.8661	8
24	Laurens (52,214)	5,088,671.17	121,876.41	2.3951	23
25	Chester (30,148)	4,016,827.94	111,930,70	2.7865	10
26	Marion (34,179)	4,015,060.18	110,000.00	2.7397	14
27	Chesterfield (38,161)	3,980,315.75	72,176.50	1.8133	37
28	Colleton (31,676)	3,692,296.38	91,396.00	2.4753	19
29	Union (30,751)	3,607,701.92	48,230.31	1.3369	45
30	Newberry (31,111)	3,542,930.74	66,568.00	1.8789	35
31	Fairfield (20,700)	3,540,875.37	97,262.00	2.7468	13
32	Williamsburg (38,226)	3,119,174.74	46,801.12	1.5004	41
33	Calhoun (12,206)	2,628,666.74	45,778.00	1.7415	39
34	Abbeville (22,627)	2,491,945.03	52,420.00	2.1036	29
35	Dillon (31,083)	2,404,678.11	75,564.80	3.1424	5
36	Barnwell (19,868)	2,400,979.84	42,344.00	1.7636	38
37	Marlboro (31,634)	2,346,625.52	62,612.00	2.6682	16
38	Jasper (14,504)	1,923,906.03	26,147.00	1.3591	44
39	Hampton (18,159)	1,843,028.60	26,600.00	1.4433	43
40	Clarendon (27,464)	1,666,122.68	65,885.00	3.9544	2
41	Edgefield (17,528)	1,558,303.14	37,310.00	2.3937	24
42	Bamberg (18,118)	1,393,023.79	38,591.00	2.7703	11
43	Lee (18,929)	1,383,890.18	33,666.00	2.4327	21
44	Saluda (16,150)	1,341,852.48	26,500.00	1.9749	32
45	Allendale (10,700)	1,321,539.22	24,875.00	1.8823	34
46	McCormick (7,797)	725,461.28	16,224.24	2.2364	27

*From Report of the Comptroller General of South Carolina to the General Assembly for the Fiscal Year 1980-81 (current tax collections plus delinquent taxes), volume II, pp. 61-153. Most recent report of official figures available.